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**THE TERMS OF THE STAR,**  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
Will be offered at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of James Dudley, dec'd—the personal property of the said dec'd, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$5 dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, before the removal of the property; for all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.

ELIZABETH DUDLEY, Est'x.  
JOHN DUDLEY, Es'or.  
march 23—3

**Public Sale.**  
Will be offered at public sale, at the late dwelling of Elijah Spence, (in Landing Neck) dec'd, on Thursday the 8th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on a credit of six months. All the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of a valuable stock of horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture; also a quantity of Indian corn and bladders. On all sums of five dollars and upwards, notes with approved security will be taken; on all sums under the cash will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

JAMES CAIN, Adm'r  
of Elijah Spence, dec'd.

march 30—2  
N. B. The crop of Wheat, of sixty bushels seedling, with the lease of the Farm for the present year, will be sold at the same time, on the above terms. JAMES CAIN, Adm'r.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at Easton 12 o'clock—all that Land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Pott's Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition." The quantity of land not exactly known at this time; supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.

march 9—9

**FOR SALE.**  
That valuable estate, in Tuckahoe, some time since conveyed to me in trust, by Mr. William Roberts, containing about one thousand acres. It will be sold on a reasonable credit, in two parcels: one parcel of about 400 acres, including the principal mansion, and another of about 600 acres, being the farm commonly called Tuckahoe. If this estate be not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, on the premises, upon terms which may be known by a previous application to the subscriber.

The subscriber requests that the judgment creditors of Mr. Roberts will meet at the court house, in Easton, on Monday, the 30 day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, march 16—10

From the London Pilot of Jan. 13.  
Among all the painful recollections arising from the circumstances and consequences of the recent naval conflicts with the Americans, nothing is so afflicting as the unquestionable fact, that the loss and sufferings of the Americans in the several actions, bore no proportion to ours. It has never before been known, that in an engagement in which the strength of the parties was so nearly proportioned as to require or admit an engagement, the loss was so disproportionate on the conqueror's part; nor does this observation apply merely to the case of a Spaniard. The great advantage and the great distinguishing characteristic of British gallantry, has also been, that infinitely more damage and more loss was inflicted on the enemy than was sustained on our part. But, unhappily, the case is altogether reversed. We suffer losses equal, if not superior, to what our former enemies have sustained in the most memorable naval combats of prior wars; and our enemies suffer less than has been suffered by us in the most brilliant of our victories. Here, then, is the most serious and lamentable circumstance of the late unfortunate conflicts between British and American frigates; not merely that the British frigates were conquered and captured, inflicting so little comparative injury upon their opponents, and suffering so much comparatively themselves. We do not think, as we have said, that even a Spanish frigate of the same relative force has been taken by a British one, without having left a better memorial of her name, her strength and her opponent. Let us not be accused here of disingenuousness for our country's glory, or want of attachment to our country's glory. No solid wisdom, no real patriotism can exist distinct from truth. We must dare to look facts, however humiliating they may be, boldly in the face. For, unless we contemplate them, in their full extent—unless we adequately feel the impression that they should make on our minds, they can never produce that rebound of sentiment and effort which is necessary to replace us in the proud eminence on which we heretofore stood.

admission of Nelson—"England expects every man to do his duty."

It may not be amiss here to subjoin, by way of memorandum, a statement of the actual loss on both sides in the several actions.

The Macedonian lost in the action with the United States, 36 killed, 36 severely and 32 slightly wounded. The loss of the United States, in the same action, was 5 killed and 9 wounded, two of them mortally.

In the action between the Wasp and the Frolic, the former had only 5 killed and 5 wounded. Capt. Whynates, of the Frolic, has not given a list of the loss on board that vessel; but we find that Capt. Jones, of the Wasp, in his letter, in series in this paper, states, from what was seen by Capt. Eiddle, whom he put on board as prize master, and from what that officer collected in conversation with the officers of the Frolic, that she had about 30 killed and 40 or 50 wounded.

The action between the Guerriere and the Constitution was fought for the greatest part at a distance, and was perhaps of superior maneuver rather than superior valor on the side of the Americans. Capt. Dacres surrendered on account of the disabled and sinking condition of his ship, which the captors themselves were obliged to destroy the day after the engagement. The difference of loss was, therefore, not so great in the number of killed in this instance as in the two others; yet here also the advantage was also on the side of the Americans; for we find that the Constitution had only 7 killed and as many wounded, and the Guerriere 15 killed and sixty four wounded.

These facts are unpleasant; but bitter as the reflections they are calculated to excite must be, it is not safe that we should exclude from our minds any part of the impressions that they are naturally calculated to make; for the more certain, the more near, the more vigorous and effectual the efforts, which we trust and are sure they will produce, to restore to us our former proud and enviable superiority. Above all, we trust, that the ever memorable sentence, which we have already cited, will be kept in mind in every succeeding action—and that every seaman in the British service will recollect that "England expects every man to do his duty."

From the London Times of Jan. 6.

Whatever insensibility the friends of ministers may affect, with regard to the triumphs of the American navy, they are abundantly anxious to report upon them, in the way of rumor and report. Not a day passes, without some asserted capture by our cruizers, to which though we lend a most willing ear, we have hitherto unfortunately found no sufficient reason to attach entire credit. Yesterday was more than usually prolific of these air drawn victories. A morning paper gratified us with assurances of the capture of the United States and recapture of the Macedonian; but an evening paper went still farther, and noticed the reported surrender of commodore Rogers and his whole squadron! Most happy should we have been to find either of these reports correct. It is high time that something should be done, to recall to the memory of our brave tars the sentiments which were once universal among our countrymen, and which inspired the patriotic hymn of "Britannia rules the waves."

Notwithstanding all that has been done to depress the courage and deaden the spirit of that gallant body of men, our naval heroes, by representing the striking of the British flag as a very natural occurrence—a mere accident—by analyzing the constitution of a British crew, and proving it far inferior to an American one—by exaggerating the size and strength of the enemy's ships, and diminishing those of our own; by attempting to save the ministers from blame at the expense of the naval officers; notwithstanding all these, and a thousand other weak and despicable artifices, which have been exercised by the defenders of a weak and despicable policy, we still think that our navy, if it has but fair play given to it, will soon annihilate the boasted spirit of the Americans, and sweep from the seas the whole of that contemptible force, which has been too long suffered to struggle for the sceptre of the ocean.

We have said, and we say again, that our cure is not directed against a partial misconduct, in the particular department which has the immediate disposal of our naval force. It is directed against the feebleness and timidity of that policy, which overrules the exertions of every department. Political cowardice alone, as we conceive, prevented ministers from commencing the war against America in the style which the Americans themselves expected. It prevented them from having a plan matured and ready, for falling upon the sea coast of America, blockading up her ports, hindering her privateers from sailing, and capturing and destroying every frigate she might dare to send to sea. These would have been vigorous measures, but not more vigorous than the ministers had ample means at that time to effect. They had, say their defenders, 25 sail to oppose to 11; then, say we, they had enough, and more than enough to have done all that we have described as necessary. If it was not done, the failure was not for the want of means, but for want of plan; and the plan, we have no doubt, would have been readily enough furnished by the proper department, if the cabinet had thought fit to call for it; but, in the words of an almost inspired statesman, "Littleless in object, and in means, than appears soundness and sobriety." They, therefore, begin on all occasions, too low. They bring out the impatient "dogs of war" muzzled and clogged. What is the consequence? The enemy is animated. He obtains advantages. His fire increases. The war drags on heavily, the expense augments daily. If we had 85 ships at first, we soon find it necessary to have 100. If we hesitated to send a cruising squadron to his coasts in the summer, we are obliged to place two stationary squadrons there in winter. If we had 10 frigates but two thirds manned were strong enough, we presently discovered that we must cut down 74's, and increase the complement of our ships of all classes. In short the exertions and expense from which we timidly shrink in the outset, must, in the progress of the contest, be more than double.

"Stultus, senex, curas hydropticus"

We are prepared to hear these "words of soberness and truth," these topics, so repeatedly urged by a Demosthenes and a Burke, set down to the account of personal and interested motives. Our readers will need from us no disclaimer of such motives. They will look to the events of the last six months—to the mortifying retreat of the brave Wellington—to the triumphant audacity of the petty American marine—and say whether they are not enough to disgust and sadden those who know no party but their country.

FROM CORBETT'S REGISTER, OF JAN. 16, 1813.

## AMERICAN STATES.

My two last numbers were devoted principally to the task of endeavoring to convince the Prince Regent and the public, that it was neither dangerous or dishonorable to yield to the terms upon which we might have had, and may yet have peace with America; and to my great mortification, though, I must confess, not much to my surprise, I now see, from the contents of the last Gazette, wherein is his royal highness's "Declaration," that all my endeavors have been of no avail, and that war, long, expensive and sanguinary war, will now take place with an enemy, who, above all others, is capable of inflicting deep wounds upon this already crippled, or, at least exhausted nation. From the first publication of the letters which passed between Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, soon after the French had announced their intention to repeal the Berlin and Milan decrees; from the very day of that publication, which took place soon after I was imprisoned in Newgate for two years (with a fine of £1000) for having written and published upon the subject of hugging certain English militia men, at the Town of Ely, in England, who had been first reduced to submission by German troops; from the very day of that publication I began to fear the present sad result of the dispute which had then assumed a new and more serious character than it had ever before worn. With that fear in my mind, I bent all my feeble powers towards preventing such result. I have failed; opinions and counsels the direct opposite of mine have prevailed; and time will show who was right and who wrong. Upon former occasions the real grounds of war have, but too often, been lost sight of in the multitude and confusion of consequent events; the government and confusion of the present position of men on its side, & the voice of reason has been stifled. But, here, as I was from the first resolved it should be, there is a clear, distinct, an undisguisable ground before our eyes; we know well what we are at war for: we know, and must bear in mind, that we are at war for the purpose of enforcing the practice of dropping American vessels upon the high seas, and taking out of them all such persons as our naval officers may deem to be British seamen. This is now become the clearly defined subject of the war with America. The "DECLARATION," which will be found below, inserted full length, does not contain any new matter; it is a summary of what our ministers have before acknowledged & asserted in their correspondence with the American government, and its divers agents. But, there are some few passages of it which require to be particularly noticed. The question relating to the Orders in Council has been before so amply discussed, in my several letters and articles upon the subject, that I will not encumber my present remarks with anything relative thereto; but, will confine myself to what relates to the imprisonment of persons out of American ships on the high seas. Upon this point the "Declaration" says: "His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the uncontroverted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the imprisonment of British seamen, when found thereon, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure or a justifiable cause of war. There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in the case of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a duty which they are bound to obey: it begins with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence. If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to misapprehension, and occasional abuse, when practiced towards the vessels of the U. States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense."

The doctrine of *subjugation*, as here laid down, admits with some exceptions; but, as to the right of impressing British seamen, on the high seas, out of neutral ships, I deny it to be founded on any principle or maxim, laid down by any writer on public law. Indeed, the "DECLARATION" does say that searching neutral vessels in time of war is "uncontroverted" and has hitherto been "undisputed." This is not correct; for, not only has even this right been disputed, not only are there two opinions about it in the books on public law, but the writers on public law are for the most part, against the said right as we practice it, and they contend that we have no right to seize enemy's goods on board of merchant ships which are neutral. Nay, the coast has given rise to military resistance on the part of our now ally Russia, Denmark and Sweden; and what is still more, G. Britain ceased, upon their threats, to exercise this, even this right of searching enemy's goods on board of neutral ships of war. But, this right; this right of searching neutral ships; what has it to do with the imprisonment of persons on board of such ships? This is what the Americans object to, and are at war against. They are not at war against our right of search, even in our own interpretation of this right. What they object to is, the stopping of their vessels on the high seas, & taking people out of them by force; a practice which, I repeat it, is sanctioned by no principle or maxim of any writer on public law, nor by any usage heretofore in the world. The "DECLARATION" does not assert, as Lord Castlereagh did in his letter to Mr. Russell, that this practice is sanctioned by any previous usage; but it declares that the right from the right of search. It says, that in exercising "the right of search," that is to say, the right of search for articles contraband of war, and for enemy's goods, we have a right to impress British seamen, if we find them. So that, this is the new shape of the defence of the practice: we do not now assert that we have a right to stop American vessels upon the high seas for the purpose of impressing out seamen; but having stopped them for the purpose of exercising our old "right of search," we have a right to avail ourselves of the opportunity to take out persons whom our own officers, at their discretion, may judge to be British seamen. This is not even plausible, in my opinion; for, what right can we have to impress, if we have no right to stop for the purpose of impressing? I may enter another's house to search for a stolen coat, and if I find there my hat, I may seize it as well as my coat, having due authority for the first; but I cannot, observed that to steal the hat was as criminal as to steal the coat; and if I had known or suspected, that the hat was there, I might have had a search warrant for the former as well as for the latter.

The law of nations calls the high seas the common right of nations. A ship there is a parcel of the State to which she belongs, & the sovereign rights of that State travel with her. The sole exception is, as has been before stated, the belligerents have a right to search neutrals for "goods of the enemy, and for warlike stores and troops" carrying for the enemy's use, because, as far as neutrals are engaged in such a service they are deemed to be in the service of the enemy. In all other respects a neutral ship carries with her, on the high seas the rights of sovereignty appertaining to the State which she belongs. Now it is well known, that no nation has a right to enter the territory of another to exercise any authority whatever, much less that of seizing persons and carrying them away by force; and indeed, it is not fresh in every one's memory, what complaints were made against the French for entering the territory of the Elector of Baden and seizing the Duke of Engheim?—If we have a right to enter American ships on the high seas, and take out of them, by force of arms, British seamen, what should hinder us from having the same right as to any of the sea ports of America? Nay, why should we not go and seize our numerous manufacturers, who have been (contrary to our laws) carried to America with cloths and cutlery? Their alleging, that they went thither to avoid the effect of prosecution for libel, or for some other of our state crimes, would be no bar to our claim upon them; and, in short, they could never be safe to the last moment of their lives. It is said that the seamen on board of American ships are *deceitful*. But it is so, we may be sorry that they are so; but it is no crime in the Americans that our sailors go into America. Let not our sailors go into numerous deserters from the Austrian and Prussian armies have, at all times, deserted in the neighborhood of the States; and it is not equally well known, that the neighboring States have invariably possessed the undisputed right of giving them protection, and of enlisting them in its service. Why, therefore, should we deem it a crime in America, whose abundance of lands and provisions, whose high price of labour, and whose happiness to the lower order of mankind, hold out their arms to the whole world? And here I cannot help introducing a remark upon the proposition, made by Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell, that the American government should stipulate to deliver up all British seamen in the service of Americans. Mr. Russell is said to have expressed himself as having been shocked at this proposition, which has afforded an abundant theme of abuse of him by your bierling writers. But, I have no scruple to say, that I firmly believe, that it is a proposition that never was before made to any independent State; even to the most giddy State of Germany. There was a plan, some years ago, in agitation amongst the States of Europe, for putting in force a mutual surrender of each other's subjects, whereupon the Abbe Raynal remarks, that, if it had gone into effect each of the several States might have taken the motto of *Dante* over the entrance to his infernal regions: He who enters here leaves even a hope behind. Here represents it as the utmost stretch of tyranny; a point, he says, which the world ought to perish rather than reach. And, therefore, though Lord Castlereagh's proposition did not go to this length; though it was confined to British seamen, we have no reason to abuse Mr. Russell for his expression.

It will be said, may be, that Mr. Russell was ordered to stipulate for the surrender on our part, of all American seamen. Aye, but the difference is, that Mr. Russell proposed those only who had been impressed by us; whereas we wanted to stipulate for the surrender of those British seamen who had gone into America of their own free will. We wanted to have surrendered to us, men who were employed in American merchant ships; they wanted us to surrender men whom we had seized in their ships, and forced into our men of war. But it is possible, that any one can find anything to object to in a request, that as a preliminary, we should give up the Americans, whom we had impressed into our service? What is the state of those men, now in our service? What is their state? Has the reader reflected upon this? They must be useless on board of ship; they must not act; they must do no seamen's duty; or, they must, according to our own doctrine, lately exemplified at Horsemonger Lane, be traitors, worthy of being hanged, ripped up, and cut in quarters. His Royal Highness's declaration says, that allegiance to his father and his successor begins with a man's birth and ends with his death. And is it not the same with American citizens? Do they not owe similar allegiance to their country? Or is it about to be pretended, that none but Kings can claim this sort of allegiance? I do not think that any one, even of the writers in the Times & Courier, will have the impudence to set up this doctrine; but this they must do before they can make out any good ground of charge against the Americans for having demanded as a preliminary, the surrender of the impressed American seamen. Capt. Dacres, in accounting for the loss of his frigate, expressly states, that he had many Americans on board, whom he permitted to be spectators, from a reluctance to compel them to fight against their country. And, can the reader believe, that this was the only instance in which native Americans were unwillingly serving on board of British ships of war? What, then, I ask, must be the state of those Americans? And what are we to think of those writers, who abuse Mr. Russell for proposing to us any further arrangement?—The declaration complains, that America demanded the abandonment of the practice of impressment as a preliminary to her passing a law to prevent British seamen from being received on board her ships. The bierling writers have treated this demand as something too insolent to be for a moment listened to. The "DECLARATION" does not treat it in lofty style; but it speaks of it in pretty strong terms, as it is:—"The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of his majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the government of the U. States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of the right, and also without any armistice being concluded; but G. Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the Legislative regulations of a foreign State, the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power."

Well, and what then? "A right" it is called again; but, if America deemed it to be a right, as she has uniformly done, what wonder was there that she made the proposition? Great Britain might "fret," as smacking less of the boarding school Miss's style; Great Britain might "fret," if it felt she must, that the practice complained of was essential to the support of her maritime power; but, did it hence follow, that America, and that impressed Americans should like the practice the better for that? We have so long called ourselves the *defenders* of the world, that we, at last, have fallen into the habit of squaring up all our ideas to that appellation; and seem surprised that there should be any nation in the world inclined to wish for a diminution of our power. The Americans, however, clearly appear to see the thing in another light. They, in their homespun way, call us any thing but *defenders*; and it must be confessed, that, whatever may be our general propensity, we do not seem to have been in haste to deliver impressed American seamen.

That one nation ought not to yield a right, depending for compensation solely upon the legislative provisions of a foreign state, is very true; but, if the right be doubtful; if it be unsupported by any law, principle, maxim, or custom, then the case is different; and then, indeed, the offer of a legislative provision is a proof of sincere desire to accommodate. If my view of the matter be right, and I verily believe it is, this is the light in which that offer ought to be viewed; and I must deeply lament that it was not thus viewed by the ministers. These lamentations, however, are now useless. The sound of war is gone forth; the sword is to decide whether England is, or is not, to impress, at the discretion of her naval officers, persons on board American merchant ships on the high seas. There is one passage more in the "DECLARATION" upon which I cannot refrain from submitting a remark or two. After stating that America has made only *feeble remonstrances* against the injuries she has received from France, the "DECLARATION" says, "this remonstrance document," as the Courier calls it, concludes thus:—"This disposition of the Government of the U. States—this complete subservency to the Ruler of France—this hostile temper towards G. Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of their present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of G. Britain, BUT OF THE WORLD, His Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin—from their common interest—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the U. States were the last power, in which G. Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument, and abettor of French tyranny."—Disappointed in this expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British government has so long and invariably maintained in repelling injuries, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favor of PROVIDENCE, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his royal highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue of the contest, in which he has thus been constrained to reluctantly engage." The last paragraph is in the old style, and will hardly fail to remind Mr. Madison of the documents of this kind, issued about six and thirty years ago.

However, the style is none the worse for being old; tho' one cannot but recollect the occasion upon which it was formerly used. I regret, however, to find, in this solemn document, a distinct charge against the American government of "subservency to the Ruler of France;" because, after a very attentive perusal of all the correspondence between the American and French governments, I do not find any thing, which, in my opinion, justified the charge. The truth is, that the "Ruler of France" gave way in the most material point to the remonstrances of America; and I have never yet read a Message of Mr. Madison, at the opening of a session of Congress, in which he did not complain of the conduct of France. The Americans abhor an alliance with France; and if they form such an alliance, it will have been occasioned by this war with us. This charge of subservency to Bonaparte has a thousand times been preferred against Mr. Madison, but never, as I have seen, once proved. It is, indeed, the charge which we have been in the habit of preferring against all those powers, who have been at war with us; Spain, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and, though last, not least, Russia, as will be seen by a reference to Mr. Canning's answer to the propositions from Tilsit. "Subservency to the Ruler of France!"

We stop the American merchantmen upon the high seas; we take out many of their own native seamen; we force them on board of our men of war; we send them away to the East Indies, the West Indies, or the Mediterranean; we expose them to all the hardships of such a life and all the dangers of battle, in a war, in which they have no concern; all this we do, but we do not deny it—and, when, after MANY YEARS of remonstrance, the American government arms and sends forth its soldiers and sailors to compel us to desist, we accuse that government of "subservency to the Ruler of France," who, whatever else he may have done, has not, as I have ever heard, given the Americans reason to complain of impressments from on board their ships. Many unjust acts he appears to have committed towards the Americans; but he has wisely abstained from impressments, which, as I have all along said, was the only ground upon which the people of America could have prevailed upon to enter heartily into a war with any power; it is a popular ground: the war is the cause of the people; accordingly, we find the motto to the war is:—"Liberty of the seas and seamen's rights." I, therefore, regret exceedingly, that the "DECLARATION" styles America "a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny." It is a heavy charge; it is one that will stick close to the memory of those who support the war; it will tend to inflame, rather than allay, their angry passions; and, of course, it will tend to kill all hopes of a speedy reconciliation. As to what the "DECLARATION" is pleased to say about the "common origin" of the two nations, if of any weight, it might be urged, I suppose, with full as much propriety by the Americans against our remonstrances, as it is now urged against their remonstrances. I remember that it was urged with great force in favor of American submission to be taxed by an English Parliament; but, as the result showed, with as little effect as it possibly can be upon this occasion. There is one thing in this "colloquy," as this may be called, that I do not much like.

Well, and what then? "A right" it is called again; but, if America deemed it to be a right, as she has uniformly done, what wonder was there that she made the proposition? Great Britain might "fret," as smacking less of the boarding school Miss's style; Great Britain might "fret," if it felt she must, that the practice complained of was essential to the support of her maritime power; but, did it hence follow, that America, and that impressed Americans should like the practice the better for that? We have so long called ourselves the *defenders* of the world, that we, at last, have fallen into the habit of squaring up all our ideas to that appellation; and seem surprised that there should be any nation in the world inclined to wish for a diminution of our power. The Americans, however, clearly appear to see the thing in another light. They, in their homespun way, call us any thing but *defenders*; and it must be confessed, that, whatever may be our general propensity, we do not seem to have been in haste to deliver impressed American seamen.



The calling cousin always precedes from the. The Americans never remind us, that we are of the same origin with them. This is a bad sign on our side. It is we, and not they, who tell the world of the relationship. In short, it is well enough for a newspaper to remind them of their origin; but, I would not have done it in a solemn declaration; especially when I was accusing them of being the willing instrument and abettor of our enemy.—“Common interest.” That indeed, was a point to dwell on; but, then, it was necessary to produce something, at least in support of the proposition. The Americans will query the fact; and indeed, they will deny it.—They will say, for they have said that it is not for their interest, that we should have more power than we now have over the sea; and, that they have much more to dread from a great naval power, than from an overgrown power on the Continent of Europe. They are in no fear of the Emperor Napoleon, whose fleets they are now a match for; but they are in some fear of us; and, therefore, they do not wish to see us stronger.—It is in vain to tell them, that we are fighting in defence of the “liberty of the world.” They understand this matter full as well as we do, and, perhaps, a little better.—I should like to hear my Lord Castlereagh, beginning with the declaration against the republicans of France, continue on the history of our hostilities to the present day, taking in those of India by way of episode, and concluding with the war for the right of impressment, make it out; how we have been and are defending the liberty of the world. I dare say that his lordship could make it out clearly enough. I do not pretend to question the fact of his ability; but, it would be at once instructive and entertaining to hear how he would do it.—“From their professed principles of freedom.”—From these, the “DECLARATION” says that his Royal Highness expects the U. S. would have been the last power to become the willing instrument of French tyranny. Very true: of French tyranny; but that did not hinder him from expecting them to be the enemy of impressing men from board their ships; and, it should have been shown how this disposition proved them to be a willing instrument of French tyranny, or of any tyranny at all. It is useless to reprove; it is useless to fly off to other matter. We impress men on board of American ships upon the high seas; we take out (no matter whether by mistake or otherwise) American seamen as well as English; we force them to fight on board our ships, we punish them if they disobey. And, when they, after years of complaints and remonstrances, take up arms in the way of resistance, we tell them that they show themselves the willing instruments & abettors of French tyranny. I wish sincerely that this passage had been omitted. There are other parts of the “DECLARATION” that I do not like; but this part appears to me likely to excite a great deal of ill will; of lasting, of rooted ill will. I do not like the word “professed,” as applied to the American principles of freedom.—The meaning of that word, as here applied, cannot be equivocal, and assuredly would have been better left out, especially as we never see, in any of the American documents, any expression of the kind applied to us and to our government.—But, to take another view of the matter, why should his royal Highness expect the Americans to be disinclined toward France, because they profess principles of freedom? Why should he, on this account, expect that they would lean to our side in the war? Does the declaration mean to say, that the government of France is more tyrannical than was that monarchy, for the restoration of which a league was made in Europe in years 1792 and 1793? From its tone, the declaration may be construed to mean, that our government is more free than that of France, and that, therefore, we might have expected the Americans, who profess principles of freedom, to be on our side in a contest against “French tyranny.” Hem, Mum! Well, well! We will say nothing about the matter; but, it must be clear to every one, that the Americans may have their own opinion upon the subject; and they may express it too, until we can get at them with an *Ex-Officio*.—They may have their own opinion upon the matter; and their opinion may possibly differ from ours. They are, to be sure, at a great distance; but, they are a reading, and an observing, and a calculating people; and, I’ll engage, that there is not a farmer in the back states who is not able to give a pretty good account of the blessings of “English liberty.” Besides, leaving this quite out of the question; supposing the Americans should think us freemen and the French slaves, why should that circumstance prevent them from leaning to the side of France? What examples of the effect of such morality amongst the nations have the Regent’s ministers to produce? How often have we seen close alliances between free and despotic states neither free or despotic? How often have we been on the side of despots against free states? England was once in offensive alliance with France against Holland, Holland and France against England; and, it ought never to be forgotten, that England, not many years ago, favored the invasion of Holland and the subjugation of the States General by a Prussian army. Have we not formed alliances with Prussia, Austria, Russia, Spain, Naples, and all the petty Princes of Germany, against the Republic of France? Nay, have we refused, in that war, the co-operation of

Turkey and Sicily? And, as for the Duke of Regency, the Duke of Orleans, as our teachers call him, his alliance has been accounted for by us, and his passion an object of our peculiar care and protection. Why, then, are we to expect, that America is to refrain from consulting her interests, if they be favored by a leaning towards France? Why is she to be shut out from the liberty of forming connections with a despotism, supposing a despotism now to exist in France? The truth is, that, in this respect, as in private life, it is interest alone that guides and must guide; and, in my mind, it is not more reasonable to expect America to lean on our side on account of the nature of the government of our enemy, than it would be to expect a Presbyterian to sell his sugar to a Churchman, because the only man that bade him a higher price was a Catholic. Here I should stop; but, an article upon the same subject, in the Morning Chronicle, of the 13th inst. calls for observation.

Upon the falsehood and impudence of the Times and the Courier, that is to say, the principal prints on the side of the Wellesley party and that of the ministers, I have remarked often enough. I was anxious to hear what the Whigs had to say, and here we have it. Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Brough have had pledged themselves to support the war, if America was not satisfied with the repeal of the orders in council; and here we have the grounds of that support. On this account the article is interesting, and, of course, worthy of an attentive perusal.—“Notwithstanding the tedious length of the papers on both sides, the question between the Court of London and the government of the United States is simply the right of Impressment of Seamen on board trading ships—and this is in truth the sole cause of the war. If we were to examine the value of this cause to the two parties, it cannot be denied but that to the Americans it is exceedingly slight, and to the British highly material. The Americans cannot regard it as an insult, because it is a right which has been at all times asserted and acquiesced in by Sovereign States respectively. Then viewed as an injury, what is it? That they shall go to war to prevent British subjects who have forfeited their allegiance, and abandoned their country, and left their families probably starving, from being impressed on board their merchant vessels—that is to say, they claim the right to afford an asylum and employ the refuse of the British navy—men without principle, for it is only the profigate that is likely to become the objects of their protection. In this view, then, the points of little consequence to the Americans, but it is interesting to the British to assert the power inherent in every state to reclaim its subjects; and the time may come when the principle would be equally important to America herself. But, say the American ministers, it is not so much the right itself, as the violent and insulting mode of exercising it, that we complain of: for we have, upon reflection, agreed on the principle of international law, that free bottoms do not make free goods, and therefore we have no objection to the search of our merchant ships for contraband of war; but, in that case, whenever warlike stores, &c. are found on board an American vessel, she is detained and carried into a port, for adjudication by a competent court.—Whether the adjudication be always impartial or not, is another affair, but in this respect nations are on an equal footing, and these Admiralty Courts, well or ill conducted, are recognized by all maritime nations. But with respect to the impressment of seamen, the act is violent because summary, and because it is subject to no reversal—to no adjudication—and because the individual seized has no means of redress. By this sort of reasoning, there is a tacit admission on the part of America, that it is not to the act itself which they object so much as to the manner of the act; and accordingly we see various suggestions made by Americans, for entering into an amicable discussion on the means of getting over the outrageous way in which he right is exercised, and of giving security to both nations against the abuse in question. On the other side, Lord Castlereagh declares the readiness of the British government to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject coming from the American government; though he would not enter into negotiation, a preliminary to which should be the concession of this right, and so far we think he was clearly right. But is it not monstrous, that two people of common origin, and of almost inseparable interests, should remain at war on a point upon which their is so little difference between them? Surely without any sacrifice of etiquette on either side, the expedients might be canvassed, which this mighty cause of war might be removed. Let each party promulgate their thoughts on the subject, and if there be an honest disposition to peace, it must follow. The agreement ought to be so drawn as to make it most dangerous to the captain of an American ship to employ a British seaman on board; and, on the other side, to make it equally dangerous for a British captain to seize and carry off an American seaman, under pretext of his being a British subject. Or, in other words, it ought to be made their interest to abstain from those two causes of national offence. Various modes have been suggested for this purpose. The most effectual undoubtedly would be to ordain by a treaty, that the subjects of each power, if found on board the merchant’s vessels of the other, should be considered in the nature of contraband of war, inasmuch as their natural Sovereign was thereby deprived of their service in war, and that that should be a cause to detain the vessel for adjudication. By this the American captain or his owners would seriously suffer by having British seamen on board; and, on the other hand, the British captain would equally suffer, if he had all the risk and loss to incur of an improper detention. Against this, however, the arguments are strong.—

The American captain may have been informed of the similarity of language, &c. and when brought into one of our ports, where there is a competent Court to adjudicate the point, a real American seaman might find it impossible to adduce proofs of his activity. Besides, in both cases, the penalty would be inordinate. Another suggestion has been made, that the British naval officer impressing a seaman on board an American vessel, and vice versa, should be bound to make a certificate (or what the French call *procès verbal*), to the fact, one copy of which he should deliver to the American captain, and transmit the other to the Admiralty to be filed; and that the seaman seized should have his action for damages in the Court of law, the certificate to be produced by the Admiralty as proof of the trespass, if the person can prove himself to be a native of the country that he pretended to be. We confess we think that this ought to satisfy both governments, for this would make officers cautious in exercising the right which at the same time cannot be safely surrendered.—This is poor, paltry trash. But, it contains one assertion, which I declare to be false. It is here asserted, that “the right of impressment of seamen on board trading ships, is a right which has at all times been asserted, and acquiesced in by Sovereign States, respectively. I give this an unqualified denial. I say, that it is a right, which no nation has before asserted, and which no nation ever acquiesced in.—Let the Morning Chronicle name the nation that has ever done either: let him cite the instance of such a practice as we insist upon: let him name the writer, every English writer, on public law, who has made even an attempt to maintain such a doctrine; nay, let him name the writer, who has laid down any principle, or maxim, from which such a right can possibly be deduced. And if he can do none of these, what assurance, that a desperate devotion to faction must it be to enable a man to make such an assertion! The assertion of the “value of the cause” being slight to America, in comparison to what it is to us, has no better foundation. The value! what is of value, what is of any value at all, if the liberty and lives of the people of America are of no value?—And when we know, when no man will deny, when official records of the fact exist, that hundreds of native Americans have been impressed and sent to serve on board our ships of war: when this is notorious; when it neither will nor can be denied, what is of value to America, if this cause be not of value? As to the proposition of making English seamen “contraband of war,” it is so impudent, it is so shameful, it is even so horrid, that I do not do more than just name it, that it may not escape the reader’s indignation. Indeed, there needs no more than the reading of this one article to convince the Americans, that all the factions in England are, in effect, of one mind upon the subject of this war; and I am afraid, that this conviction will produce consequences, which we shall have sorely to lament, though I shall, for my own part, always have the satisfaction to reflect that every thing which it was in my power to do, has been done, to prevent those consequences.

WM. COBBETT.  
Bodley, 14th January, 1813.

#### IMPRESSMENT, &c.

From the London Morning Chronicle.  
SIR,—I observe in your paper of yesterday the expression of a hope that the war with America would not long continue, as the question between the two governments was simply as to the right of impressment of seamen on board the American merchant ships; and as you express a wish that each party would promulgate their thoughts on the subject, it may not be amiss to lay before your readers the propositions that have been made by the American government, and these are,

To enter into engagements to allow of no protection to British seamen; but on the contrary, to deliver them up whenever they sought refuge among them.

To aid our consuls in searching for, seizing, and restoring them.

To keep them in their prisons, when thereunto required; and to prohibit their citizens, under adequate penalties, from carrying them off, or employing them.

To conclude, in these provisions, not only desecrated, but all seafaring people. Upon these conditions the American government required an exemption from seizure upon the high seas, of all persons found on board American ships, except such as are liable to be taken, according to the laws of nations (for instance, as enemies serving in the war,) and for such supposed British seamen as being already abroad in American ships, might be claimed in a British or friendly ports, as British subjects, as process equivalent to that last mentioned, and approved in your remarks, was proposed. Indeed, it appears by some extracts in the Monthly Review of November last, that an American agent at Jamaica some years ago had, by *habes corpus*, ascertained the character, and prepared the discharge of about fifty American seamen, when the Admiral on the station gave orders, that the writs should no longer be attended to.

By the adoption of the American propositions, all subsequent escape of British seamen into the service of the U. States, or of the merchants of America, would have been prohibited, a more complete remedy can hardly be imagined, against the employment of all British seamen not naturalized by the U. S. before their adoption. Of those that have so become naturalized (who if any must be very few), something remains to be said. But we are not without a measure in this case, that may surely be adopted without any degradation of the

national honor, or diminution of the national dignity.

The naturalization law of the United States makes no discrimination between seamen & other citizens. They receive five years’ residence, with evidence of good behavior.

Our laws make special provision for the naturalization of foreign seamen.—Two years service on board a man of war, privateer, or merchant ship, entitles them to all the privileges of a natural born subject (5 Anne, c. 37. 12 Geo. 2 c. 3). We surrender no seamen thus obtained, and may, therefore, surely, without any disparagement, forego the demand for our own seamen actually naturalized in the United States.—Their number can be of no consideration in any point of view, and must evidently bear a very small proportion to the number that we would redeem by the above propositions of the U. S.

In respect to the men, indeed, whose individual rights we seem to lose sight of, the circumstances are not only unlike, but wide of each other as E. from West—while the fate of the American seamen, involving the dearest interest of life, and life itself, is subjected to the decision of an officer of the navy, waiting men, judge, jury and party (a tribunal which every British subject would resist in a question of a pound note, and before which it is notorious that many thousands have been imprisoned for years, and not a few for life); the British seaman in American employ, is there in pursuance of his own choice. Seamen are never impressed in America; neither, indeed, are foreigners allowed on board their ships of war.

I do not comprehend what is meant by the readiness of government to receive and discuss any propositions on this subject from America. Propositions have been reiterated year after year, and war after war. Those now placed before you are of many years standing and standing propositions. I should be glad to see any others that would give us more of our own seamen, and leave to our American brethren no cause of complaint; but I confess I know not how they are to be devised.

I am, sir, your most obt. servt.

CONCILIATOR.

January 14.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Copy of a letter from Capt. James Lawrence, of the United States’ Sloop of War Hornet, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship Hornet.

Holmes’ Hole, March 19, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port of the U. S. ship Hornet under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after Commodore Boscawen left the coast of Brazil (Jan. 6) I continued off the harbor of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne until the 24th, when the Montague 74 hove in sight and chased me into the harbor; but night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with a view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th Feb. captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranham, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, tustic and butter, and about 25,000 dollars in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could ill spare hands to man her I took out the money and set her on fire. I then ran down the coast for Maranham, and cruised there a short time; from thence ran off Surinam. After cruising off that coast from the 15th to the 22d February without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the West Indies on my way to the United States; but on the 24th, in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—ran into quarter—less four, and not having a pilot was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1/2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor without the bar, with English colors flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carabona bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us—at 4 20 she hoisted English colors, at which time we discovered her to be a large man of war brig; beat to quarters and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather gauge. At 5 10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colors and tacked. At 5 25 in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, ran him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign down from his fore rigging, as a signal of distress. Shortly after her mainmast went by the board. Dispatched Lt. Shubrick, who soon returned with her first lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic majesty’s late brig Peacock, commanded by capt. Wm. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having three feet water in her hold. Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the

prisoners could be removed, by pumping out ballast, but without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5 1/2 fathoms water, carrying down thirteen of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. Jas. Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd. Lieutenant Connor and midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the beams as she went down. Four men of the thirteen mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the foretop, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, which I sincerely hope reached the shore; but, from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Capt. Peake and four men were found dead on board.—The master, one midshipman, carpenter, and carpenter’s clerk, and twenty nine men wounded, most of them very severely, three of which died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Place killed, Samuel Coulton and Joseph Dalrymple, slightly wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Todd severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days.—Our rigging and sails were much cut.—One shot through the foremast and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to anchor the Espiegle (the brig mentioned as being at an anchor) mounting sixteen two and thirty pound carronades, and two long nines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Approaching she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by nine o’clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At two A. M. got under way and stood by the wind to the northward and westward, under easy sail. On meeting next morning, found we had two hundred and seventy-seven souls on board (including the crew of the American ship Hunter, of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and, as we had been on two thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3 400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so greatly four feet. She mounted 16 four and twenty pound carronades, two long nines, one twelve pound carronade on her top gallant fore-castle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of one hundred and thirty four men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, to save them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer—had he been able to stand the deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieutenant Shubrick, and acting lieutenants Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice.—Lieutenant Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java—Captain Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony of his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. William Jones,

Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieutenant Stewart and six men on the sick list.

BOSTON March 29.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived at Gloucester, the ship Augustus, captain Barry, from Cadix; by which, through the polite attention of a friend, we have been favored with a file of Spanish papers to the 25th February.

They contain Lisbon accounts to the 17th February, which state that official letters had been received from Lord Wellington, dated from the head quarters at Freixeda, the 10th February, which informed, that since his former despatch of the 3d, no event or movement of any consideration had taken place either in the French or allied army.

The French continued to levy the most exorbitant contributions in the Spanish provinces subjected to their military sway.

The Spanish partizan chiefs continued their successful attacks on the French foraging and other parties.

The Cortes continued their deliberations with spirit; and had received numerous suggestions on the abolition of the inquisition; the building and effects of which are to be appropriated as a hospital for invalids.

LATE FROM LISBON.

On Saturday arrived here the brig Silk-worm, 43 days from Lisbon—no political news, markets depressed.

NEW YORK, March 31.

A British Fleet off Sandy Hook.

A pilot boat came up from the Hook last evening, and the pilots informed us, that a British line of battle ship and a frigate were



off Sandy Hook. The pilots supposed the frigate was the *Bellerophon*, capt. Byron. If the frigate is the *Bellerophon*, it is probable that the ship of the line is the *Poictiers*, com. Berresford.]

**Preparations for defence.**—A temporary breast work is erecting on the site of the old battery, in front of our city; the workmen broke ground and commenced their operations yesterday morning; the work will be finished in a few days.

Captain Lawrence, of the *Hornet*, will be ordered to take the command of the frigate Constitution, in the place of captain Blunbridge, who is to superintend the building of a 74.

## THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1813.

The readers of the Star are this morning presented with some excellent extracts from British papers (not those in America) which will amply compensate a careful perusal.

Is there a federalist out of Talbot county, on whose mind doubts of the capture and destruction of the sloop of war *Peacock*, by the *Hornet*, remained after reading the account published on Tuesday last? Yes, strange to tell, there is a party in it, so devoted to the "British cause in America," the remainder of the week was allowed to pass away in silent regret, while their deluded followers were left in doubtful uncertainty! Will they believe Capt. Lawrence? See opposite page.

While *Times* by Pickens, in a series of numbers, is trying by every abuse and misrepresentation against the General Government, to prevent the Loas authorized by law, which are taking the rounds in the British papers, the following may not be deemed out of date, leaving the readers of the Star to say what "old *Times*" still remains amongst us, and who it is pending the war, that will not join any military association, or patriotic band, but discourage them as far as they dare; and whether these men should be carefully watched or not?

### TOLERATION.

Extract from the *Federal Gazette* of July 5, 1798. I believe that some of the old French have still remains amongst us, and that some vile and degenerate wretches, whom I call French partisans, or American Jacobins, will not join any military association, or patriotic band, but discourage them as far as they dare; these men should be carefully watched and if they should attempt to form any military association, they will be known by the character of French officers and privates; no notice should be given to our Federal and State governments, to prevent communications from and to them.

[Under the general names of "French partisans or American Jacobins" it is almost unnecessary to mention, the *Federalists* of 1798 denominated the whole body of the Republicans.]

The government being in possession of a treasonable correspondence carried on by British agents in this country, and others, with people in Great Britain, and with British commanders in America; and being advised that many letters of this kind were sent to Annapolis, to be forwarded thence by the packet, ordered all the letters there to be examined, and such as merited animadversion to be detained. The result of this precautionary measure is not known, but it is generally understood that there was good reason at least for the investigation. It is surprising that any one should think of sending letters by the pocket, sealed. None would object to their being examined, whose correspondence would bear examination. Highly criminal would it be in the government to permit a single letter to pass to the enemy without knowing its contents, especially at the present time, when their forces inflict our bays and rivers, blockade our ports, and menace our towns with devastation. We hope, and believe, that in these and all other respects, our government and people will do their duty.

[Nat. Int.]

We understand that major general Wilkinson is ordered on to the city of Washington with a view of giving him a separate and important command to the North.

He is to be succeeded in the command on the Mississippi by brigadier general Flournoy of Georgia. And general Wade Hampton is ordered to the command of the troops at Norfolk.

It is said that Colonel Pike, Covington, Barr, Cass, Winder and Arthur, are to be the six brigadier generals, authorized to be appointed during the recess, as an act of the last session.

Adjutant general Conshing has been appointed brigadier general of the place of brigadier general Gansworth, deceased, and will shortly take the field. [Alex. Herald.]

We are indebted to the civility of the Editors of the Patriot, for the Norfolk Herald of Tuesday, from which the following paragraphs are copied. Five English sailors, who escaped from the Dragon, report the enemy's squadron to be on short allowance of water. It is supposed that Admiral Boscawen will shortly relieve Admiral Warren's squadron.

Norfolk, March 30.

### THE ENEMY.

Since our last the enemy's shipping in Hampton Roads, consisting of 3 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, have removed from that anchorage and taken up their former position in Lynnhaven Bay. This movement of the enemy from a position in which he could so effectually obstruct our navigation, has very naturally given rise to a number of conjectures; we are, however, inclined to think that it is only a temporary measure, probably a ploy to decoy our vessels into their power, which may in consequence attempt the navigation of James River. While the blockade continues we may calculate that a force will occasionally, if not constantly be employed in Hampton Roads, sufficient to cut off all communication by water, between this place and the upper country.

We cannot state with certainty the number of the enemy's shipping at present employed in the blockade of the Chesapeake. Mr. Davis, of Hampton, who crossed the Roads yesterday, informs that the Dragon 74, was at anchor about seven miles below Old Point Comfort, and that three 74's and two frigates were in Lynnhaven. There are all that he could see, but there is no doubt that several frigates are higher up the Bay.

Capt. Humming and crew of the sloop Pemmy, of Edenton, came up from Willoughby's Point on Saturday, having been captured by one of the enemy's ships near Cape Charles on the 21st inst. Capt. H. relates that he left Alexandria the 18th, and was bound to Edenton, his vessel in *last* and was after taking a quantity of fishing and other articles from the ship, and a \$300 in specie from Capt. H. ordered him to proceed with his vessel to the Admiral's ship for adjudication. Capt. H. however thought proper to save the Ad-

miral any trouble on his account, by running the sloop aground on the spit at Willoughby's when he and his hands took to the boat and came ashore, leaving the sloop in possession of the militia on the beach.

Annapolis, April 3.

### Suspicion—arrest—trial—conviction, and imprisonment.

The account which appeared in the Federal Gazette, with respect to certain recent events in this town as coming from "undoubted authority" is quite laughable, and deserves a conspicuous place amongst the rest of the war "rumours." Those here who duly see the person spoken of in that article, now moving to and fro without restraint, enquiring who was Mr. Guim's "undoubted authority?"

### CONSISTENCY.

The federalists in and out of the Legislature approved the conduct of Eastern Governors who refused upon the call of the Executive to call out the Militia, and expressly maintained the doctrine that the Governors discretion should control in such cases; how then can they blame the general government for the militia being called out here? If the Governor and Council had not it not necessary according to their own doctrine, they might have refused. We pray your gentlemen have some decent regard for consistency.

The following are the orders issued by his Excellency the Governor, in compliance with the requisition of the President of the U. States, for a part of this State's quota, to be employed in the defence of the seat of government, and the public property of the State in this City.—The whole of the forces may shortly be expected, whose will be in a formidable state of defence, and enabled to bid defiance to the public enemy, should an attack be contemplated. How small must the *Tories* feel, when his Excellency has thus given the lie direct to all their predictions in regard to his calling out the militia in case of a requisition from the proper authority? Altho' a federalist, we believe he is an American in principle, & will never shrink from a performance of his duty when the interests of his country, as in the present case, may require his concurrence with the views of the general government. Let the brawling howlings of faction cease; let *Tories*, spies and traitors his to their dens to drag out a miserable existence in contemptible oblivion, and the American federalists retrieve a character so long disgraced and abused by such detestable emissaries.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarter, Annapolis, March 29, 1813. In conformity to a requisition of the general government, signified in communications of the Secretary of War of the 26th and 24th instants, to the Executive of Maryland, to detach a body of drafted militia to be stationed at Annapolis for the defence thereof:

Ordered, That the 40th and 42d regiment, and extra battalion, (commanded by Major McCauslin) of the 1st brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Foreman, furnish 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns and 188 men, including non commissioned officers and music.—The 3d and 4th regiments of the 7th brigade, commanded by Gen. Barrick, will furnish 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign and 94 men, including non commissioned officers and music.—The 22d and 32d regiments of the 8th brigade, commanded by Gen. O. Williams, will furnish 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns and 188 men, including non commissioned officers and music.—Col. Gassaway Watkins will command this detachment.—Major Wood of the 42d regiment will take command of that part of the detachment from the 1st brigade, and as soon as they are ready to march, will conduct them to Annapolis and report himself to Colonel Watkins.

The brigadiers or commanding officers of the 1st, 7th and 8th brigades, will immediately give the necessary orders for carrying the above into effect as speedily as possible, to their march, and report to the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland, the progress made in the execution thereof.

By order of the Commander in Chief, JOHN GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

SIR, I enclose you an order of the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Maryland, and I am directed by him to express his confidence, that you will as speedily as possible, carry it into effect, and that as soon as the detachment from your brigade is ready to march, you will give the necessary orders to facilitate their movement to this place. For any expense which may be incurred in their transportation, or for provision on their march, you will direct drafts on the Executive of Maryland, accompanied with the necessary vouchers. Arms and accoutrements will be furnished here on their arrival.

By Order, JOHN GASSAWAY, Adj. Gen.

Norfolk, March 26.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, in the St. Domingo, with another ship of the line and a frigate, arrived in Lynnhaven Bay on Tuesday morning, and on the following day sent up a flag of Truce with dispatches for Gen. Taylor, to which an answer was returned by the same conveyance. Though the purport of these communications has not been promulgated, yet there is good reason for guessing that it refers to the mission of Mr. Swenshoff, mentioned in our last. That gentleman took his departure in a flag for Baltimore on Wednesday, but would first proceed on a visit to Adm'l Warren. [He has returned to this City.]—[Nat. Int.]

A letter from Norfolk of the 29th of March, says, "yesterday all the English vessels sailed from Hampton Roads, report says, to Lynnhaven Bay. A boat has this morning arrived from Hampton, with information that not a frigate is to be seen. Thirty six of the English men ran away, and got safe to Hampton yesterday in a tender."

New York, March 27.

**IMPRESSED AMERICAN SEAMEN.** Capt. Lawrence, of the U. States sloop of war *Hornet*, has authorized us to state, that there were two impressed American seamen on board the late British sloop of war *Peacock*, one a native of this State, (N. York) and the other a native of Norfolk. One of them was pressed two years and an half ago, and the other about 18 months since, neither of whom entered, and both were compelled to fight during the engagement with the *Hornet*.

Before the engagement commenced, the above mentioned American seamen left their station, went to the Capt. of the *Peacock*, and asked his permission to go below with the crew of the brig Hunter of Portland, as they could not fight against their country. This request was peremptorily refused by the late capt. Peake, and the two Americans were forced to their station, & compelled to fight.

[We give the above information upon authority which we are confident will not be questioned.]

Capt. Lawrence further states, that another impressed American was reported to have been on board the *Peacock*, & that he was killed during the action. Two more mentioned seamen, have arrived in the *Hornet*, and were not wounded. Since we have brought this most important subject before our country, we cannot omit giving publicity to the fact, that 2 impressed American seamen, were on board the *Macdonald*, during her engagement with the frigate U. States,

Commodore Decatur, and were compelled to fight. Neither of them had entered, and one of them was killed. The names of these men were, John Carr, a native of the District of Maine, killed; and Peter Johnson, a native of this city, who is now on board the *John Adams*, or *Alet*. Johnson, after the action was over, left his station and refused to do duty any longer, telling Capt. Caden he would prefer death, by his order, rather than be compelled to fight against his countrymen.

[We received this information from an authority which will effectually silence all doubt. Commodore is our author.]

The specie taken from the English brig *Resolution* by Captain Lawrence was \$25,000, and not \$34, as erroneously mentioned in this paper of yesterday.

### THE FIFTH NAVAL VICTORY

Will excite afresh the wonder of the world!—The sinking of the British ship of war *Peacock* by the United States brig the *Hornet* in fifteen minutes will fill England with amazement and dismay. The *Peacock* was a vessel of 22 guns, and carried a greater number of guns. To cut this ship to pieces, to kill and wound between 200 and 40 of her men, while the American ship lost but one killed and two wounded, is a circumstance so extraordinary that it impresses the minds of our countrymen with an exultation mixed with solemnity! Is it merely our prowess? or is it the finger of Heaven pointing to the path of our future glory? These successes fill not the mind with a noisy and giddy joy, but with a solemn and grateful sentiment towards that power which controls the world, and giveth us the victory, by "teaching our hands to war, and our fingers to fight!"

Charleston, March 20.

### VALUABLE PRIZES.

It gives us great pleasure to state, that a passenger in the sloop Union, arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, brings certain accounts of the arrival at that port of the privateer schooner *Saucy Jack*, of this port, with her prize, the ship *Blender*, of London, with a cargo invoiced at \$60,000 sterling. The *Saucy Jack* was preparing to continue her cruise. Also, the ship *Lord Nelson*, (said to be the finest ship belonging to the port of Liverpool) of 650 tons, had arrived at New Orleans with a valuable cargo, prize to the privateer *Saratoga*, of New York.

### SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

From a late London Evening Star. To show the perfect concert between the *hired* British prints in London and America, we quote the following insolent paragraphs from the *London Evening Star*.

"There is only another way, therefore, in which the intellects of this Sophist can be kept within their original humble sphere, & G. Britain alone possesses the salutary medicine. THE AMERICAN NAVY MUST BE ANNIHILATED—her arsenals and dock yards must be consumed; and the TURBULENT INHABITANTS OF BALTIMORE must be tamed with the weapons, which shook the wooden towers of Copenhagen!!!"

The American merchant vessels ought perhaps to be permitted to aim against the pirates of the Mediterranean or the Ladrones of China; but, like certain places of entertainment in England, they ought to be compelled to exhibit in large letters, on their mainmasts, "LICENSED TO CARRY GUNS, PURSUANT TO A BRITISH ACT OF PARLIAMENT!!!"

No. 1.

From the *Federal Republican* of March 15. "We state upon authority, that has seldom if ever misled us, that the intention of Admiral Warren has been ascertained to penetrate and scour all the navigable rivers of the South, and destroy the shipping. This is to be done as a RETALIATION upon us for letting loose privateers upon British commerce. Upon the same authority, we mention the MEDITATED DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF BALTIMORE. After knocking down the Fort, all the wharves were to be burnt, and such shipping as could not be carried off, consigned to the flames."

No. 2.

From the same paper of March 22. "He [Adm. Warren] may go up to BALTIMORE, as he no doubt intends, and DISPOSE OF ITS FATE ACCORDING TO THE DEGREES OF VENGEANCE or clemency by which he is actuated. He may even come up to Washington, & reduce the Navy Yard and stores to a heap of ashes and ruins."

"Perhaps at this very moment Norfolk, the Constitution and the *Navy Yard* at Gosport are illuminated by the course of Sir John Warren up to ANNAPOLES and BALTIMORE. If he relies upon the sudden interposition of the militia, he will be more conspicuously disappointed than ever. They are without arms as well as discipline, and they possessed both, they would be of no avail against the British navy, whilst any thing like adequate fortifications are not to be found."

No. 3.

From the same paper of March 24. "The space and price are the proper implements for the MOB MEN to work with, and it is what they ought long since have been doing, very few will encounter Admiral Warren for setting them to hard labor these dull times. The penitentiary or public roads, would be a more suitable scene of action for a majority of the VAGABONDS AND BLOOD HOUNDS, upon which the DEVOTED CITY depends for defence."

Within a few months past the Government of Russia has been the subject of the highest federal enmity. How long has this violent partiality been entertained by the opposition for Russia? We well recollect, when Mr. Smith, late Secretary of State, was designated as Minister to Russia, the importance of the friendship of that country to the U. States was much deprecated by the enemies of administration. Russia was described as a sterile inhospitable region, whose friendship given by the factious prints to that mission, was that it was "an Exile to Siberia." What cause suddenly have changed their antipathy, or at best indifference, into affection? For intervening history decide the question. For ourselves, two years ago we expressed our admiration & esteem for the personal character of the Emperor of Russia, and for the department of that government to the U. States; we may add, we had also a most favorable opinion of the judgment & intelligence of the sovereign who sways that realm. Those opinions are essentially unchanged. The only circumstance which has materially weakened our confidence in his judgment, is, his having confided his fleet to the care of the British government. Whether this is the result of a wish to change in his favor in the sentiments of the conductors of the factious prints, we know not; and our readers are as competent to conjecture as ourselves. But even this error is that of a good man and virtuous prince, void of guile himself and not suspecting it in others. Our former respect for the government of Russia has certainly been much strengthened by the analysis and good will which its Emperor has displayed in his mediation between the U. States & G. Britain, which we doubt not has proceeded from the most laudable motives. As he won the affections of opposition before this offer was known, it is to be hoped—we say, it is to be hoped, that this act of friendship to our government will not rob him of their esteem.

### LIBERALITY OF AMERICAN TARS.

It is a fact worthy of note and in the highest degree honorable to our brave tars, that on the day succeeding the destruction of his Britannic majesty's brig *Peacock*, the crew of the *Hornet* made a subscription and supplied the prisoners (who had lost almost every thing) with 2 shirts, a blue jacket and trousers each.

Lancaster, (Pa.) March 27.

### A MONSTER DESTROYED.

With great pleasure, we learn, that on Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives of this State, the famous *Banking System* was reconsidered, and rejected; only 35 voting in the affirmative, and 20 in the negative.

We understand that a letter has been received in town this morning from Mr. Moore, the British consul, contradicting the account of his having been arrested, and stating that he hopes he shall have the prudence to keep himself out of difficulty. [Gen. Ad.]

63—American Prize List for the last two weeks, enclosed on this morning.

### Attention!

The Eastern Light Infantry Blues are requested to meet at their usual place of parade on FRIDAY the 9th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. with arms in good order and uniform complete—and those who have any of the old muskets will bring them forward and exchange them for new ones; and all those who got out muskets at the alarm on Sunday evening the 28th March, will come forward and give their receipt for the same.

By order, SAMUEL HOLMES, Sec'y.

april 6—1

### Dividend.

**FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,** EASTON, April 1, 1813. The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on or after the 5th instant. JOHN HARWOOD, Cash'r.

april 6—3

### The City Bank of Baltimore.

Pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this institution, that an election will be held at their Banking House, on the 1st Monday of June next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. for fifteen Directors to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year. In the first election for Directors all ballots are to be directed to the Treasurer and lodged at the Bank before the day of election. By order of the Commissioners, J. STERRETT, Treasurer.

The following extract from the Act of Incorporation is published for the information of the Stockholders:—

"All Stockholders, except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of Directors by ballot, in person; but every Stockholder living more than five miles from said city, and every female Stockholder, may vote in person, or by written ballot by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the Bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation."

"None but a Stockholder shall be eligible as a Director, except in the case of Directors chosen by the State."

"No Director of any other Bank, nor any person who is a partner in trade with a Director of any Bank, shall be a Director in this Bank."

april 6—3

### Public Sale.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at his late residence. All the personal estate of William Price, dec'd. On all sums of and above eight dollars (for which a note with approved security will be required) a credit of six months will be given, the cash must be paid at the time of sale on all sums under eight dollars. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. BENNETT, Adm'r.

april 6—2

### Notice.

Will most positively be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY the 23d inst. At the Beaver-Dam-Causeway, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, on a credit of six and twelve months, a small tract or parcel of LAND, lying near the Causeway, and now in the occupation of Robert S. Gamble, Esq. This tract runs entirely across the late Dr. Longstreet's farm on the Long Marsh, and divides the woodland from the arable land, and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Robert S. Gamble and Joseph Pippin. The title to the above land is indisputable.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

april 6—3

### Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his HOTEL, at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6—m

### Greensborough Tavern.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a house for the accommodation of travellers, in the large brick building, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; addeth which his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

NICHOLAS TOWNSEND.

Greensborough, Caroline county, April 6

april 6—m

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of Valiant & Willis is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to said firm are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; & those having claims against them, are requested to bring them in for settlement.

NICHOLAS VALIANT, HENRY WILLIS.

april 6—3

### New Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A large and extensive assortment of SHOES; Which he will sell low at the late shop of Valiant & Willis, with an excellent supply of materials, to execute all orders in his line with punctuality and dispatch.

NICHOLAS VALIANT.

april 6—3

### Public Sale.

On TUESDAY the 27th inst. will be sold at public sale on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. All that Farm and Tract of Land lying near the Beaver Dam Causeway, in Queen Ann's county, of which Samuel C. Mann, late of said county, died seized. The same consists of parts of the tracts called "Tusstram Ridge," "Hollingsworth's Confusion," "Tom's Fancy enlarged," and "Henry's Lock"—and containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less. Persons inclined to purchase to review the premises, which will be sold by Mr. WILLIAM CECIL, who resides thereon. It will be sold under a decree of the Chancellor, for cash only.

WALTER L. CLAYTON, Trustee.

april 6—m

### Spring Goods.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, AND IS NOW OFFERING A SUPPLY OF GOODS.

Suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. &c. Amongst the former are some excellent HOME MADE GREEN BROWN LINENS. He has also a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERINGS.—All which will be sold at a small advance.

SAMUEL GROOME.

april 6—4

### List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, (Md.) April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1813.

Dr. Joseph N. Gordon  
Isaac Atkinson—3  
John Applegarth  
Thomas Atkinson  
Wm. Arrington  
Henry Buckley  
John Bull  
Miss Eliza Bowman  
Lewis Bush  
Frederick Banning  
Richard T. Barrow  
Capt. Barnett  
Lucretia Barrow  
Levin Blades  
Thomas Bullen  
Miss Mary H. Blake  
Hannah Bartlett  
Elijah Baughman  
Joseph Bland  
Charles Berry  
Alice Cleton  
Richard Chase  
Ann Catrup  
Richard Costin  
John Cault  
William Collins  
Levin Cox  
Beacham Causey  
John Council  
Joseph Davis  
Nicholas Dawson  
Thomas Dudley  
James Denna  
Peter Delany  
George Deany  
Rachel Davis—2  
Thomas Deaver  
Adam Edgar  
Samuel T. Fairbank  
Capt. Thomas Frazier  
H. M. Frazier  
Rebecca Fleming  
F. M. G. Goldsborough  
Sinah Gusta  
Sarah Gill  
april 6—3

### List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Chester Town, 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1813.

Barnes James  
Corse William  
Crane Philip  
Conlay William  
Caussey Beacham  
Carmichael William  
Copper Samuel  
Copper Elizabeth  
Eddies John  
Everett Tem.  
Frisby James  
Farver Susanna  
Gleaves F. William  
Harlock Henry  
Johnson Miss Lydia  
Jackson Mrs.  
Lynch John  
Moffitt William  
Merrett Samuel  
Mequien Mary  
april 6—3

### This is to give notice.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Roach and Nehemiah Whittington, late of Caroline county, deceased—also, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Rowan Blades and Thomas Winge, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand this 6th day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

april 6—3

### This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ezekiel Willis, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1813.

ESTHER WILLIS, Adm'r.

of Ezekiel Willis, deceased.

april 6—3

### Wanted to Purchase.

A good Milch Cow. Apply at the Star Office.

april 6—3

### WRITING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

For sale at the Star Office.



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## (BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

For the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as aforesaid any naturalized citizen of the United States, unless such citizen shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, or to a collector of customs on board such vessel, or to a collector of the customs a certified copy of the act by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization and the time thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of private vessels of the United States sailing from a port in the U. States to a foreign port, the list of the crew, made as heretofore directed by law, shall be examined by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out and if approved of by him, shall be certified accordingly. And no person shall be admitted or employed as aforesaid, on board of any vessel aforesaid, unless his name shall have been entered in the list of the crew, approved and certified by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out as aforesaid. And the said collector, before he delivers the list of the crew, approved and certified as aforesaid to the captain, master, or proper officer of the vessel to which the same belongs, shall cause the same to be recorded in a book by him for that purpose to be provided, and the said record shall be open for the inspection of all persons, and a certified copy thereof shall be admitted in evidence in any court in which any question may arise, under any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized from time to time to make such further regulations, and to give such directions to the several commanders of public vessels, and to the several collectors, as may be proper and necessary respecting the proofs of citizenship, to be exhibited to the commanders or collectors aforesaid:—Provided, that nothing contained in such regulations or directions shall be repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, in a foreign port, without permission in writing from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be subject or citizen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at peace with the United States shall be admitted (under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States), to state their objections to the proper commander or collector as aforesaid, against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, on account of his being a native subject or citizen of such nation, and not embraced within the description of persons who may be lawfully employed, according to the provisions of this act: and the said consuls or commercial agents shall also be admitted under the said regulations, to be present at the time when the proofs of citizenship of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or collector.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any commander of a public vessel of the United States, shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or admitted on board such vessel.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be employed, or be received on board of any private vessel, the master or commander, and the owner or owners of such vessel, knowing thereof, shall respectively forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or received, in any one voyage; which sum or sums shall be recovered, although such seaman or person shall have been admitted and entered in the certified list of the crew aforesaid, by the collector for the district to which the vessel may belong: and all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, with cost of suit, by action of debt, and shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the United States whilst in a foreign port or place, from receiving any American seamen in conformity to law, or supplying any deficiency of seamen on board such vessel, by employing American seamen or subjects of such foreign country, the employment of whom shall not be prohibited by the laws thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect

or operation with respect to the employment, as seamen of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall not, by treaty or special convention with the government of the United States, have prohibited on board of her public and private vessels the employment of native citizens of the United States who have not become citizens or subjects of such nation.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any arrangement between the United States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall arrive in the United States from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided, within the United States, without being, at any time during the said five years, out of the territory of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act; or shall pass utter, or use, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship, to any person other than the person for whom it may be originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and on being thereof convicted by due course of law shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three, or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no suit shall be brought for any forfeiture or penalty incurred under the provisions of this act, unless the suit be commenced within three years from the time of the forfeiture.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
W. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
March 3, 1813.  
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
Vesting in the President of the United States the power of retaliation.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all and every case, wherein, during the present war between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, any violations of the laws and usages of war, among civilized nations, shall be or have been done and perpetrated by those acting under authority of the British government, on any of the citizens of the United States or persons in the land or naval service of the United States, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause full and ample retaliation to be made according to the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, for all and every such violation as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity shall be or has been practiced by any Indian or Indians, in alliance with the British government, or in connection with those acting under the authority of the said government, on citizens of the United States or those under its protection, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause full and ample retaliation to be done and executed on such British subjects, soldiers, seamen or marines, or Indians in alliance or connection with Great Britain, being prisoners of war, as if the same outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity had been done under the authority of the British government.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
W. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
March 3, 1813.  
JAMES MADISON.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of Maryland,  
The subscriber, trustee, will sell at public sale on the last Saturday in May next, at North-West-Fork Bridge, the real estate of Abraham Lewis, deceased, lying part in Dorchester county, and part in Caroline county. The terms of sale are 12 months credit, and that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with security to be approved of by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
Wm. WOOLLEN.

March 30—3s

## PUBLIC SALE

By order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County—  
Will be exposed to public auction, on the first TUESDAY in July next, one moiety of the mills in North-West-Fork, Dorchester county, formerly the property of Dr. Gale, and now in possession of Mr. James T. Ogry. The terms of this sale are, bond with good security, payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will be on the premises, and at the hour of twelve. A good title will be given to the purchaser, by  
H. H. IRVING, Trustee.

Salisbury, march 23—4

## TANNERY, AND CURRYING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber wishes to rent immediately, for one, or more years, his well known Yard in the village of Hillsborough, wherein he has for some time, carried on the business of Tanning and Currying, which he is now unable to attend to, from a long continuance of ill health. The Yard has forty one vats, and is otherwise furnished with houses and utensils for carrying on the business with convenience and profit; it is well stocked with Leather, Hides and Bark, which he will sell to the person who may rent the Yard, on accommodating terms. Apply to  
JOHN EAGLE.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.  
March 16—4

## THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Will meet at Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 14th of April next, for the purpose of granting licenses to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland, agreeably to law.  
March 23—4

## FOR SALE.

A few valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, for a term of years, to persons residing in the district, if application is made immediately at this office.  
March 23—4m

## TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS.

(Renewable)  
That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.  
There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessees may wish.  
JOHN M. G. EMORY.  
Feb. 2—m

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have the pleasure of informing the public that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general assortment of  
SEASONABLE GOODS,  
Which they will sell at a small advance for Cash. N.B. Feather and tow linen will be received in exchange for Goods.  
THOMAS & GROOME.  
March 23—m

## APPRENTICES WANTED.

To the Tanning & Currying Business.  
Two Boys between 12 and 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business, on good terms if early application be made to the subscriber.  
JOHN REGISTER.  
Wye, 3d mo. 23—5

## WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR, WHOLESALE TEA-DEALER AND GROCER.

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,  
Respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Easton and the Eastern Shore generally, that he has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Teas, Wines and Liquors, and Groceries generally—all of which will be sold in their pure state, and at small advances for cash or acceptance in town at short dates.

W. N. J. is happy to have it in his power to say, that he can now sell choice Cogniac Brandy at much less price than heretofore; and has a large supply of fine rectified old Rye Whiskey, fit for present use.

\* Orders from merchants particularly attended to. Also, private families and keepers of public houses attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and their goods packed up securely, and sent on board the vessels clear of expense—and all goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found on trial as represented.  
March 2—7s

## FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality,  
50 bbls. Rye Whiskey,  
10 bbls. good retailing Molasses,  
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,  
4 hds. W. I. Rum,  
With a General Assortment of  
GROCERIES.

Apply to  
J. & A. LEVERING,  
No. 25, Chesapeake, Baltimore,  
Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.  
Feb. 16—10

\* The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

## The Union Tavern, in Easton.

The lease of Mr. Thomas Peacock for this establishment expiring at the end of the present year, and intending to remove from Talbot, the subscriber offers it for rent, either on the terms by which it is held by Mr. Peacock, or in separate tenements.  
JOHN L. KERR.  
Easton, march 30—m

## Notice.

The subscribers of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nathan Kern, late of said County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 30th March, 1813.  
RICHARD KERN,  
NATHAN KERN,  
Ex'ors. of Nathan Kern, deceased.  
March 30—4

## IN CHANCERY.

March 5th, 1813.  
Ordered, That the stated Term in July be attended from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of cases be held accordingly.  
Test. JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.  
March 16—

## APPRENTICES

Wanted to the Earthen Ware business.  
Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.  
NICHAS. S. JONES, Baltimore.  
March 9—12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Markland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention.  
N. S. J.

## Caroline County Court.

March Term, 1813.  
The creditors of William Gibson, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said William Gibson to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and having given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; that he do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helyby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helyby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helyby give notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.  
LEML. PURNELL.

Feb. 9—sow3m

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself Sam Anderson—He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were a white kersey coat and pantaloons much worn, the rest of his clothing very indifferent. He belongs to Mr. George Peters, of George Town, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Fred'k county, Maryland.  
March 18 (30—4s)

## A LIST OF PERSONS

Not residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1812 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons' names.	Sums due.	Persons' names.	Sums due.
Enoch Bailey	26	Romulus Riggs	3 81
John Boyd	86	James Randall	65*
Matthew Bendall	50	John H. Stone's heirs	3 17
Peter Casanave's heirs	2 34*	Benj. Stoddert	8 92
Benj. C. Calhoun	2	Nicholas Thom	1 15
George Dent	2 24*	John Stephens	13
Thos. Donaldson	3 70	Osborn Sprigg	46
Wm. Peakings	13	James Williams	2 18*
Walter Hellen	25	John Willmot, jr.	13
Joseph French	51*	John Williams	13
Geo. Fitzguth	13	Wm. Johnson	13
Philip Graybill	13	Thomas Neale	1 52
Elias & John W. Glenn	13	Jos. E. Rowles	1 50
Robert Gover	25*	George Barker	1 26
Otha Hughes	51	Benjamin Black	16
Levy Hughes	52	Hartmanns Elricks	18
Robert Hughes	7 60	William A. Boyd	16
David Kerr	1 3*	Daniel C. Brent	61
David Kerr, jr.	52	Edward Bevin	77
Henry Kuhn	52	Dennis Corbet	20
Nicholas Leake	26	John Hunter	14
Ric'd. McCubbin	1 56	Clement Ingle	15
Peter Mantz	52	Christopher Kealkover	10
Jas. R. Morris	13	James S. Lingan	10
Gilbert Murdoch	13	John Rine	4 70
Duncan McCVicker	58	James Beatty	5 24
William Neale	13	John C. Jones	1 12*
Roger Poland	51	Sm'l J. Coolidge,	
Pearson & Rodgers	51	Marg't Coolidge, &	
William Pierson	17*	Richard Burgess, jr.	1 60
James Reid	12	James Robardet	1 35
John Randall	13		
Thomas Roberts	1 88		
Richard Ridgely	2 21		

(\* Where an Asterisk (\*) occurs, add a half cent.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Thomas Pollard, Collector of said county, or to Jeremiah Sullivan, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice is completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.  
By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county.  
L. HILLEARY, Clk.  
March 16—5

## The Celebrated Running Horse,

R. A. T.

Will stand this season for mares at Easton, Wye Mill and Centerville, he will commence his season on Monday, the 22d day of March, at Easton, where he will remain until Friday, from thence to Wye Mill, on Monday he will be at Centerville; he will leave Centerville on Friday the same route back to Easton, and alternately at each of the above named places until the 22d of June. Rat's blood and performances, will be published as soon as it comes to hand; he is so well known to gentlemen of the turf, they cannot have any doubt but what he stands as high as any horse in America. Rat will stand at twelve dollars the season and twenty five cents to the groom, paid by the 22d day of June, ten dollars will discharge the debt.  
DANIEL SULLIVANE.  
March 2—8

## CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1813.

The creditors of Levin Kimmey, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Levin Kimmey, to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and having given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, to be held at Denton on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; that he do hereby order and direct that the said Levin Kimmey shall not have the relief prayed for.  
By order of the Court—  
THO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be published in one paper at Easton, three successive weeks, at least three months before the second Monday in October next.  
March 23—3s

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, &c.

On application of THOMAS HELBY, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me in recess of Talbot county court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of "an act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; to the said Thomas Helby having on oath declared that he had no property, agreeably to the provisions of the said act, and having handed in a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, which is annexed to his said petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he had resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, under arrest upon an execution against the body of the said Thomas Helby—I do hereby order and direct that the said Thomas Helby be discharged from confinement; and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore adjudge and order that the said Thomas Helby appear before the county court, to be held at Easton, in Talbot county, on the first Saturday in next May term, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order, that the said Thomas Helby give notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every two weeks for three months successively, before the first Saturday in next May term, in Talbot county. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1812.  
LEML. PURNELL.

Feb. 9—sow3m

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself Sam Anderson—He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were a white kersey coat and pantaloons much worn, the rest of his clothing very indifferent. He belongs to Mr. George Peters, of George Town, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.  
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Fred'k county, Maryland.  
March 18 (30—4s)

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

On application to me the subscriber, in recess of the Court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of John Turner, of Talbot county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition—and the said John Turner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding his application; and the said John Turner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next County Court, of Talbot county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Turner be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, he give notice to his creditors, to appear before the said Court, at the Court House in Easton, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Turner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. And I also order, that the said John Turner give further notice, by having a copy of this order set up at the Court House Door, of the county aforesaid, and at one Tavern in the Town of Easton, three months previous to the first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 5th day of November, 1812.  
LEML. PURNELL.  
February 23—3m

## OSCAR.

The property of Colonel John Taylor, of Washington,  
Will cover mares the ensuing season at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of \$12 50.

Oscar is only twelve years old next spring—His astonishing performances and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, but for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will insert some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.  
Oscar covered last spring near Washington, at \$21 the season—The season will commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th June following. Oscar's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.  
JAMES NABB.  
Talbot county, Maryland, Feb. 16—m

## PEDIGREE.

Oscar and his performances are so well known throughout the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquainted with his immense powers, come of his race will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 13 hands and 3 inches high, a beautiful bright bay, of great bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel ( sire of Post Boy and Harlequin; his dam was Vixen by Old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope, by Old York; great grand dam by Ranter; great great grand dam by Old Gift.  
Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory) was got by Donnant his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Cash mare (the dam of Chalk Stone, his, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners; her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare.  
Medley was got by Cimeter (Cripple, Coddolphin Arabian); his dam was Aminda (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teague, by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartlett's Children; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other Stallion that has been brought into it, & to this day with gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, 4 were King's plates, proving him of good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

## PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at 4 years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, 2 mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Clermont, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Luthborough Napoleon by Punch, a capital horse, a bay gelding of Dr. Edlins and others.

On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating Gen. Ridgely's Lavinia, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and Mr. Lloyd's Dolan.

That day week, he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being beat by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse, Sir Solomon. Dr. Edlins celebrated mare Florinda, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant and several others.—The first heat of this race (the course measures a full mile) was run in 8 m. 2 s. the 2d heat in 8 m. 1 s. the last 2 miles was run in 3 m. 40 s. Oscar was not in contention.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.  
In the fall of 1806, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the continent, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 30th of Oct. the 4 mile heat, \$2000 a side. Oscar won a great angle, running the 2d heat in 7 m. 40 s. which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who run the Beacon course at New Market in the same time.

Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul at 3 heats, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edlins's Florinda, Oscar being 2d, beating besides Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

The same fall, Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penn. where he won the last day's purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Punch, and several others.

## A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can read well recommended, will be taken Apprentice to the  
ST. S. OFFICE  
Dec. 20—m



100



FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.  
**INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.**  
From a Committee of Gentlemen of this City, and the Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, relative to recent events in that Territory.

**Albany, March 26, 1813.**  
**SIR**—It has been intimated, that you have recently made a communication to the Secretary of State of the General Government, relative to the situation of the Michigan Territory, since it was surrendered to the British Government—Sensibly participating in the sympathy, which the unfortunate fate of that Territory excites in the citizens of the U. States generally, and on the frontier of this State particularly—We the undersigned, acting in behalf of a number of respectable citizens of this City, would be gratified in being possessed of the information you may have so transmitted—and of your opinion whether it would be improper for us to cause the same to be published.

We have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

**FR. BLOODGOOD,**  
**I. TOWNSEND,** } Committee.  
**G. Y. LANSING.**

The Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of the Supreme Court, Michigan Territory.

To Messrs. Francis Bloodgood, Isaiah Townsend, and Gerrit Y. Lansing, a Committee of Gentlemen of the City of Albany.

**GENTLEMEN**—The sympathy which the unhappy fate of the Territory of Michigan has excited in the citizens of the United States generally, and in those of the frontier of this State in particular, is at once as natural, as it is honorable, to the human heart.

The information which I have had occasion to communicate to the Hon. the Secretary of State of the General Government, relative to the situation of the Territory of Michigan, since it has been surrendered to the arms of Great Britain, is such as might have been put into the possession of the Government and the public by any other channel, and I conceive there is no impropriety in my complying with your polite request. I do not perceive any reason why the same information might not, without impropriety, be laid by you before the public.

I therefore do myself the honor to transmit to you herewith, copies of the several communications, which I have had occasion to make to the Government relative to the situation of the Territory under the British flag.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with perfect respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

**A. B. WOODWARD.**

To the Editor of the Albany Argus.

**Albany, March 20, 1813.**  
**SIR**—Of the documents communicated to us on the 27th inst. by the Hon. Judge Woodward, we transmit you No. 20, and Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, for publication in the Argus, as containing matter of public interest.

We are, sir, respectfully, your humble servants.

**FR. BLOODGOOD,**  
**I. TOWNSEND,** } Committee.  
**G. Y. LANSING.**

Extract from No. XX, being a letter from Judge Woodward to Gen. Proctor, dated Detroit, Feb. 2, 1813.

"It is well known to you, sir, that the capitulation of the 16th of August, 1812, has suffered many infractions in every quarter of the Territory, by the savages in the employ of the British government. The inhabitants have borne them with an unequalled patience. They have entertained a constant apprehension, that when the American forces approach the Territory, and when an engagement has taken place, the fury of the savage mind at the sight of blood and in reflecting on the dead they lose, and perhaps on the retaliatory treatment of prisoners or of the dead, which their cruel mode of warfare produces, is always likely to drive them to an ignoble revenge on the prisoners they find in the country, and the inhabitants of it who are American citizens. They therefore pressed the subject on your attention previous to the battle of the 22d Jan. 1813—and felt satisfied with your assurance, that you considered your own honor pledged for their effectual protection. Since the result of that battle, facts are before their faces, which they cannot shut their eyes upon. Some of them are, perhaps, unknown to yourself. I will enumerate some which I believe there will be no difficulty in establishing beyond the reach of contradiction.

First. Some of the prisoners, after the capitulation of the 22d Jan. 1813, have been tomahawked by the savages.

Second. Some of the prisoners, after that capitulation, have been shot by the savages.

Third. Some of the prisoners, after that capitulation, have been burnt by the savages.

Fourth. Some of the inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, citizens of the U. States of America, after that capitulation, have been shot by the savages.

Fifth. The houses of some of the inhabitants of the Territory, American citizens, after that capitulation, have been burnt by the savages.

Sixth. Some of the inhabitants, American citizens, after that capitulation, have been pillaged by the savages.

These facts evince that in some quarters, and in some department or other, either the moral or physical means of preventing a violation of your capitulations do not exist.

The alarms of the inhabitants, therefore, are the more highly excited by the expectation of another battle; and they feel, & perhaps very justly, that their persons and property are not respected.

It is on this account, that I have been requested to submit to your consideration, a

convention between the citizens and your self, which may remove the first difficulty suggested in this letter, and obviate the second."

**No. XXIII.**  
(Copy)  
Sundwich 9th Feb. 1813.

**SIR**—You will have the goodness to appoint a day for the purpose of addressing before Col. Proctor, such proofs as you may have, to substantiate the assertions stated in your letter to him, relative to the slaughter of the enemy's sick and wounded, on the 22d Jan. last.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

**A. W. McLEAN, A. D. C.**  
**Augustus B. Woodward, Esq. Detroit.**  
**No. XXIV.**

(Copy)  
Sandwich, Feb. 10, 1813.

**SIR**—I had the honor to receive, on the third day of this month, a verbal message from you, communicated to me by Major Muir, requesting me to endeavor to procure some evidence of the massacre of the American prisoners, on the 22d Jan. last.

I meet with only a few persons at Detroit, who are inhabitants of the River Raisin, nor was it altogether a pleasant task to those, to relate in these times, the scenes they have beheld: some of them, however, appeared before a French magistrate, and I send you copies of what they have stated.

It will occur to you, sir, immediately, that what any of them state on the information of others, though not direct evidence in itself, leads to the source where it may be obtained.

The truth will undoubtedly, eventually appear; and that that unfortunate day must meet the steady and impartial eye of history.

In communicating your message, Major Muir adding something having relation to American citizens, who might be willing to take the oath to the King—It will be obvious to you, sir, that in a state of open and declared war, a subject or citizen of one party, cannot transfer his allegiance to the other party, without incurring the penalties of treason; and, while nothing can excuse his guilt, so neither are those innocent, who lay temptations before him.

The principle adopted by the U. States on the subject of expatriation, are liberal, but are perfectly inapplicable to a public enemy in time of war.

The law of nations does not justify coercion upon any man to bear arms against his country. Vattel says, that a man of spirit ought rather to die than thousands of deaths.

Some of the French inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, citizens of the U. States of America, have been much urged on this subject, and are apprehensive of being further troubled.

I had further the honor of receiving, on the 5th inst. your verbal message by your aid de camp, Mr. McLean, a questioning me that there was no capitulation on the 22d January, and that the prisoners surrendered at discretion. I therefore beg pardon for that mistake. The principles of the law of nations, however, impose an obligation almost equally strong.

I beg leave to repeat a request for the favor of a passport.

I have the honor to be, &c.

**A. B. WOODWARD.**  
**Col. Henry Proctor, Sandwich.**  
**No. XXV.—TRANSLATION.**

Territory of Michigan.  
District of Detroit, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in the District of Detroit, Jos. Robert, an inhabitant on river aux Raisins; who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes & says—

That on the next day after the battle on the river Raisins, a short time after sunrise he saw the Indians kill the American prisoners with their tomahawks, & that they shot several, to wit, three: that the Indians set the houses on fire, and that in going out, the prisoners were massacred and killed, as a foreaid; that is to say three were shot, the others were killed in the houses, and burnt with the houses. The Indians burnt first the house of Jean Baptiste Gereau, and afterwards that of Gabriel Godfrey, junior.

The deponent has been informed, that there were about 45 or 49 prisoners in the two houses. The deponent has seen dead bodies on the highway, which the dogs were tearing and eating. Mr. Brunot told the deponent that the Indians had killed those of the prisoners who were least wounded, and that the others were burnt alive.

Antoine Cuillerand and Alexis Sallat, inhabitants of river Ecoute, told the deponent that two prisoners were burnt in the house of Gandon, on the river aux Raisins. The deponent has heard that the Indians had tore out the hearts of the prisoners, and had bro't them still smoking into the houses, but does not recollect the names of the informants, he believes, however, they were men worthy of credit.

The deponent says further, that after the first action on the river Raisins, the Indians fired on one named Solo, son in law to Stephen Labean, an inhabitant on the river aux Raisins, when returning from the house of Gandon to his father in law: on his arrival, he hallooed to his father in law to open the door, saying he was mortally wounded. Stephen Labean opened the door, and told his son in law to throw himself on his bed, but that in trying to move he fell dead. An Indian knocked at the door, & Labean having opened it, received a ball in his breast, and fell dead. The son of Labean made his escape; the Indians shot several shots at him, which did not reach him.

The deponent says further, that Baptiste Contour was killed near the house of the deponent, on the day of the second battle, on the river Raisin, a little after sunrise.

The deponent says further, that the Indians have often threatened to burn his house and barn, if he did not march with them against the Americans. The deponent says he is an American citizen.

The deponent says, that several of his

neighbors have told him that they had received the same threat. Other settlements have been threatened with fire. The mills and houses on the river aux Raisins were burnt in the month of Sept. last, after the capitulation of Detroit. And further this deponent saith not.

**JOSEPH ROBERT.**  
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 4th February, 1813.

**PETER AUDRIAN, J. P. D. D.**  
**No. XXVI.**  
Territory of Michigan.

District of Detroit, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this day, February the 4th, A. D. 1813, personally came before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, for the district aforesaid—viz: John McDonnell, an inhabitant of the City of Detroit, who after being duly sworn up on the Holy Evangelists, deposes and saith, that a few days after the battle of the 22d Jan. last, at the river Raisin, he was personally present at the house of James May, Esq. when he heard the said James May, ask Mr. Wm. Jones, the acting agent for the Indian department, if there would be any impropriety in purchasing the prisoners from the Indians, and that he heard the said Wm. Jones, say "that he thought there would be no impropriety in purchasing them, but would not undertake to authorize any person to do so;" that in consequence of which, this deponent purchased 3 or 4 prisoners, amongst the number was one by the name of Hamilton, a private in the Kentucky volunteers, who declared to this deponent, that on the first or second day after the battle at River Raisin, on the 22d Jan. last, as he and some of his fellow prisoners were marching with the Indians, between this place & River Raisin, they came up to where one of the prisoners was burnt, the life just expiring, and an Indian kicking the ashes off his back, saying, "dam'd son of a bitch."

This deponent also further deposes as a foreaid, that Dr. Bowers, a surgeon's mate, of the Kentucky volunteers, who was purchased by him and some other gentleman, stated to this deponent, "that he was left to take care of the wounded after the battle, but felt rather timid on account of the savages, but that he received such assurances from Capt. or Col. Elliott of the safety of himself as well as the remaining prisoners, he concluded to stay, as sleighs were promised to be sent to fetch them away the next morning; that near about day light of the morning following the day of the battle, the Indians came into the house, where said Bowers was with the other prisoners, and proceeded to plunder and tomahawk such as could not walk, & stripping the said Bowers, & the wounded prisoners of all their clothes; that while the said Bowers and two other prisoners named Sears and Bradford as near as this deponent can recollect were sitting by the fire in the Indian camp, an Indian came up, who appeared to be drunk and called the said Sears, as near as this deponent can recollect a "Madison or Washington;" then took up a tomahawk & struck the said Sears in the shoulder, that the said Sears caught hold of the tomahawk & held it for some time, that the said Bowers advised the said Sears to submit to his fate: with that, the Indian gave him a second blow on the head, killed, scalped and stripped him; during this time, the said Bowers and Bradford were personally present, & being apprehensive for their own safety, that he (Bowers) ran and came up to the old Chief, who sold him to this deponent and others, who took him under his protection, and was very kind to him, while he remained with him. This deponent further deposes, that he has reason to believe the aforesaid Bowers and Hamilton, are now at Sandwich, and if applied to, they could give more ample information relative to the particulars of the aforesaid, and further this deponent sayeth not.

**J. McDONNELL.**  
Sworn and subscribed at my chambers, in the City of Detroit, the day & year before written.

**JAMES MAY, J. P. D. D.**  
**No. XXVII.—TRANSLATION.**  
Territory of Michigan.

District of Detroit, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace, in the District of Detroit, Antoine Boudard of the river aux Raisins, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes and says, that on the next day after the last battle on River aux Raisins, he saw the Indians kill the Secretary of the American General, who was on the horse of the Indian, who had taken him prisoner, with a rifle shot; that the prisoner fell on one side, & an Indian came forward with a sabre, finished him, scalped him, stripped him & carried away his clothes. The body remained 2 days on the highway, before the door of the deponent, and was part eat by the dogs. Afterwards the deponent, together with Francois Lasselle, Hubert Lacroix, Charles Chovin, and Louis Lajoie, took up the corpse at dusk of the evening, and carried it into a field near the woods, where the dogs did not go. They dared not to bury it for fear of being surprised by the Indians. And further this deponent saith not.

**ANTOINE (his M. mark) BOULARD.**  
Sworn and subscribed, in my presence, the 6th Feb. 1813.

**PETER AUDRIAN, J. P. D. D.**  
**No. XXVIII.**

I hereby certify that the next day after the last battle at the river aux Raisins, the Secretary of the American General was taken near the door of the opponent—was wounded and placed on a horse, one of whom shot him in the head with a rifle—that he did not fall off his horse, until another Indian drawing a sabre, struck him on the head several times, & then he fell to the ground; was scalped and strip of his clothes, and left on the road where he remained one day & a half; I the deponent with Francois Lasselle, Hubert Lacroix, and Louis Chovin, on the evening of the second day, took up the body, carried it to the skirts of the woods, and covered it with a few branches, but would not stay to bury it, for fear of the

Indians that were in the neighborhood; that on the next day after the battle, I was near the house of Gabriel Godfrey, jun. and the house of Jean Baptiste Gereau, where a great number of prisoners were collected, & that I heard the screaming of the prisoners whom the Indians were tomahawking; that the savages set the houses on fire and went off. **LOUIS (his M. mark) BERNARD.**  
Detroit, le 5 Fevrier, 1813.

**No. XXIX.**  
I certify, that the bodies of the Americans, killed at the battle of La Luviere aux Raisins, of the 22d Jan. last, and the day after, remain unburied, and that I have seen the hogs and dogs eating them. The hogs appear to be rendered mad by so profuse a diet of christian flesh. I saw the houses of Mr. Gereau & Mr. Godfrey on fire; and have heard there were prisoners in them. The inhabitants did not dare to bury them, on account of the Indians. The inhabitants have been threatened by the Indians, if they did not take up arms against the Americans.

**ALEXIS (his M. mark) LABADIE**  
Michigan, Feb. 6, 1813.

**No. XXX.**  
This is to certify, that on or about the 28th day of Jan. last, an Indian woman came to my dwelling house on the river Rouge, and informed me that on the morning of that day, that an American prisoner had been killed in the Indian camp, & the reason she assigned for killing him was, because he had expressed an hatred for the Indians.—Detroit, 8th February, 1813.

**ROBERT ABBOTT.**  
[We are obliged to omit to day, the three remaining documents sent to us for publication. No. 31, is an affidavit of Aaron Thomas and Agnes his wife, detailing the description and value of property (to the amount of \$123) taken from them by the Indians subsequent to Hull's surrender, and in violation of the guarantee of protection made by the British.—This is selected from a great number of similar cases. No. 32, is a letter from Round Head and Walk in the water, Indian Chiefs, to the inhabitants on the River Raisin calling upon them to join in arms against the Americans, and intimating unpleasant consequence if they refused. No. 33, is a letter from the inhabitants on the Raisin to Judge Woodward, soliciting his counsel and advice.]—Editor Argus

**PORTLAND, April 5.**  
**LATEST FROM FRANCE.**

Friday last arrived at this port, letter of marquis brig. Leo, capt. Libby, 32 days from France, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine, and silks. Capt. Libby politely favoured with French papers to the 19th of Feb. from which we extract following.

**DASSET BOUR, Feb. 3.**  
After a short suspension of military operations caused only by the inclemency of the weather the march of troops destined to fight the hordes of the North has recommenced with more activity than ever. For eight days fresh troops have been continually passing in the best state, who will put bounds to the Russian plan of invasion—the 88th cohort of National troops passed yesterday—we expect here many French generals—the 3d cohort arrived this morning.

**BRILL, Jan. 30.**  
Fourteen thousand horses have been purchased by Hoistein on account of the French government. The Danish government on this occasion have remitted one half the export duty.

**BONAPARTE'S SPEECH.**  
PARIS, Feb. 16, 1813.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared before the Legislative body, and delivered the following Speech:

**Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Legislative Body.**

The war rekindled in the North of Europe, offered a favorable occasion to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts, which have proved abortive.—Their army has fallen before the citadel of Burgos; and after having sustained great loss have evacuated all Spain. I myself entered Russia. The French armies have been constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, of Polozk, of Molliow, of Smolensk, of Moscow, of Molotarslawetz. No part of the Russian army has been able to stand before our eagles. Moscow has fallen into our power.

When the boundaries of Russia were forced, and the incapacity of her arms was ascertained, a swarm of Tartars turned their parabolic hands against the finest provinces of this vast empire, which they have been called to defend. They have in a few weeks in spite of the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscowites, burnt more than four thousand of their finest villages—more than fifty of their finest cities—thereby satiating their ancient hatred—and all under the pretext of retarding our march and surrounding us by the desert.—We have triumphed over all these obstacles!

Even the conflagration of Moscow, where in four days they have annihilated the labors and earnings of forty generations, did not all change the prosperous state of my affairs; but the premature and excessive rigor of the winter has thrown upon my army a tremendous calamity. In a few nights I have seen every thing changed. I have met with great losses. They would have broken my heart, if under these great circumstances, I had been susceptible to any; but the interests and future glory of my people.

At the view of the evils which have fallen upon us, the joy of England has been great. Her hopes have had no bounds.—She offered our finest provinces as a recompence for treason. She offered, as a condition of peace, the dismemberment of this fine Empire. It was in other words to proclaim a perpetual war.

—The energy of my people under these great incidents; their attachment to the integrity of the Empire; the love which they have shown me, have dissipated all these chimeras; and have brought our enemies to a more just sense of things.

The misfortunes which the rigor of the climate produced has shown in its fullest extent the grandeur and solidity of this empire—founded upon the efforts to love of fifty million of citizens; and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries of the world.

It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen the people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and its departments, re-united, in rivalships with the ancient French; and feeling that there is no hope for them in their future prosperity, but in the consolidation and triumph of the grand empire.

The agents of England propagate with all our neighbors, the spirit of revolt against sovereigns. England would wish to see the whole continent a prey to civil war, and to all the furies of anarchy; but providence has designed her to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war. I have just signed with the Pope an agreement which will terminate all the differences which have unhappily arisen in the church. The French dynasty reigns and will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with the conduct of all my allies. I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their states.—The Russians shall re-enter their frightful climate.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world. Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I have made solemn overtures. I will never make any but an honorable peace, and conformable to the interest and grandeur of my empire.—My policy is not mysterious. I have made known the sacrifices I can make. As long as this maritime war shall continue, my people ought to hold themselves ready to make every sacrifice—for a bad peace would make us lose all, even hope; and all will be compromised, even the welfare of our posterity.

America has recurred to arms to cause the sovereignty of her flag to be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If it terminates in obliging the enemy of the continent to recognize the principles that the flag shall protect the merchandise and crew, and that neutral ought not to submit to paper blockades, (all is conformable to the treaty of Utrecht) America will merit the applause of the world. Posterity will say that the ancient world had lost its rights, and the new hath recovered them.

My minister of interior will make known to you in the course of the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, manufactures, and of our interior commerce, as well as the constant increase of population.—In no age has agriculture and manufactures been in a higher degree of prosperity in France.

I have need of great resources to meet the expenses which circumstances exact, but notwithstanding the different means which my minister of finance will propose to you, I hope not to impose any new burdens on my people.

Neither the French papers received by the Leo, nor Bonaparte in his speech contradict the accounts, heretofore received, of the immense losses and defeats the French experienced in Russia. We state this fact merely to show the absurdity of a report in circulation, such as that he made good his retreat, to Poland with the loss of 20,000 men only, and that he is about re-entering Russia with 300,000 men.

**CAUSE ENOUGH OF WAR.**  
We recommend to the attention of all those who dispute the justice and necessity of the present war, the following extract from a speech delivered in the United States Senate, by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in 1811.

"Great Britain has furnished us cause of War, and done enough to provoke it. She has given law to the ocean, promotive of her own interest, and destructive of our rights. She has taken from us by violence the colonial trade, and by the arbitrary extension of the principles of blockade, leaves us a commerce with Europe held by the miserable tenure of their good will. Our seamen they wantonly takes and secures them upon the guns of her men of war—if they refuse to enter into her service. Her conduct on those subjects or any one of them, is CAUSE ENOUGH OF WAR."

It is answered, that the unlawful blockades and orders in council are withdrawn; we reply, by desiring the respondent to read again—and note, that this great leader in the Senate avers, that any one of the causes he enumerates is a sufficient ground of war—and that consequently the imprisonment of seamen is a sufficient one.

Eye! true—but France has likewise trespassed upon our maritime rights, and spoiled upon our commerce—she ought to be included in our declaration of war.

This is the *non plus ultra*—the sacred impregnable fortress, into which our political croakers retreat, when driven from every other ground. But to show how easily this one may be demolished, let us only recur to the statement made by Mr. H. Clay, in his speech on the army bill—that when a motion was made, in the course of the debate war to include France therein, the motion was negatived, only three members of the Opposition side of the house, and seven republicans for it.

After this, let us hear no more of the partiality evinced in not declaring war against France, as well as Britain—a charge founded upon the absurd idea, that a nation is bound to carry that impartiality, which it is its duty to observe when neutral in the field, and had not a right to select its enemy of two powers that had injured it.

**Net. Ade.**



BALTIMORE, April 10.

From the *Merchants' Coffee House*.

The San Domingo, 73, three frigates, two brigs, the High Flyer schooner, and two pilot boat tenders, came up the bay and anchored off the mouth of the Rappahannock on Saturday last, where were lying the privateers—bombers Dolphin, St. Albans, and Racer. West for France, Arab, Fitch, for Savannah; the tenders and launches to the number of 17, were manned from the squadron to cut them out; on their approach they were warmly received by the Dolphin, who bore the brunt of the action; the barges were beaten off by her, and two of them sunk. The remainder returned with the tenders and renewed the action, which became desperate; after two hours fighting, they succeeded in gaining the Dolphin's deck, when the conflict was decided; they pulled down the flag, yet flying, and took possession of her, and after wards the Lynx and Racer; the Arab was run ashore by her people during the engagement, and all but three left her. It is stated that she was got off by the British. As respects the loss sustained by the Dolphin and the assailants, we have only from report; a tender (the Ulysses N York pilot boat) that was taken from along side the 73, by Mr. Fowler of this port, and two other persons on board, say, they understood that Captain Stafford was mortally wounded through the body; and 30 of his men fell, from observations made by the Arabs crew and the people on shore; that he sides the 2 boats crew, none of whom were picked up, upwards of 100 others, among whom were two lieutenants, fell in boarding and on the Dolphin's deck. After the capture of these four vessels, they were manned and converted into tenders.

Came up the Bay in company with brigs with American colors flying, about 6 miles above Port Kent where they fell in with a number of small craft, which they took, to go her with beach. President Pa ket, bound to Eastport, & another northern schooner, supposed the Raven. Then stood down the bay, after burning the greatest part of them. The 73 and frigates remained at anchor below Smi's Point.

Ferguson's Norfolk packet, bearing a flag of truce, with Mr. Schwartz, the Russian Secretary of Legation, sailed this morning for the fleet.

We have learned from the 24 officer of the Dolphin, that this is not true. The captain is said to be alive and well, on board one of the frigates.

OPPOSITION.

Some of our journalists affect to wonder at the inconsistency of opposition, to be surprised that neither truth, nor reason, nor love of country, nor anything else, should induce the politicians of the "Old School," to abandon their hostility to the administration, and to unite in the defence of their country. But surely wonder ought not to prevail. For one moment we reflect on the very word that denotes our domestic antagonists, we shall be convinced that it is the right or depth of folly to expect any thing like plain dealing or candor from them; and that the only proper course for the friends of government to pursue, is to leave them to their fabrication and their commentaries, and proceed to the object of the war by the shortest cut and with the best means. Every one pursues his trade according to the genius of it. The business of the Tory federalists and their allies is opposition. Not peace, nor right, nor honor, nor anything of that sort; but down-right, rank, offensive opposition. Such being their business, they follow it in the only spirit in which it can be followed; by all the crooked ways and clandestine methods that their ingenuity can invent. The liberty of the press is vindicated by a mob; morality is defended by gross slander; religion is upheld by the violation of every thing that is sacred and holy; the laws are advocated by perjury; and their fondness; love of country is cherished by their denials of the superiority of the enemy; the sanguinary evils of war are denounced; the suffering of the British and African millions. All these admirably we daily present to our eyes, and the end of it is found in the our world opinion. At the same time that they are detestable, and the authors of them merit punishment, such inconsistencies are a confirmation to administration. They prove the virtue of our rules and the business of their enemies. Take from these scoundrels their fish, and their occupation ceases. Their business only flourishes in the midst of every thing obnoxious to decorum. That instant they relinquish the culture of language and attempt any thing like decency, the contest is over; there would no longer be an opposition. Let us not then be surprised at the style of the allegations of our adversaries. They must live. They are like those odious insects and reptiles which are produced by humid nature in summer heats. Nothing is suitable food for them till they first taint it and render it unfit for the wholesome purpose of life. [Adieu.]

FEDERAL FLAG STRUCK!

In our last we presented to the view of our readers, some base and distasteful sentiments, advanced by the Editor of the *Reporter and Daily Advertiser*, in regard to the "independent demand of Commodore Beresford." Withholding the severe and gallant lash of public censure, in his next paper, he prudently strikes his flag, and surrenders with the following declaration.

"I have read with pleasure and pride the able and spirited reply of the Governor of Delaware to the independent demand of Commodore Beresford; and congratulate the American people upon the firmness and independence of that TRULY FEDERAL MAGISTRATE.—G. Britain very much mistakes the character of the American people, if she expects a speedy compliance in this war, by carrying it on in the manner. Noxious could be more calculated to cause the indignation and unite the energies of the country against her, than these cowardly attempts to seduce citizens from their allegiance, and threats to punish their fidelity by a destruction of their property."

For his better information, we would inform Mr. Higgins, that the Chief Magistrate of Delaware is a *real* (i. e. truly) REPUBLICAN. He is not to have in Massachusetts. He is none of your whining, hypocritical, canting chiefs, and is not loaded with any disgrace by subscribing to this contemptible dogma, that Britain is the "But work of our Religion."

If the Federalists are sincere friends to the Navy, why did all the Federal members of the Senate of Massachusetts leave their seats when a vote of thanks was to be passed to Com. BAYARDINE for capturing the Java?—And why did the federal Legislature of New Jersey adjourn without passing any complimentary whatever to the gallant Commodore, whose glorious achievement reflected such honor on this his native State?

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1813.

THE AMERICAN, whose heart does not sicken at the cold blooded butchery of his fellow citizens by the savage allies of Britain, after reading the depositions in this morning's paper; and does not withdraw himself from the leaders of a party in this country, who are the avowed advocates of the British cause in America, is unworthy the free air he breathes, or the name he'd wish to bear.

We this morning present the readers of the Star with such of fact respecting the movements of the British squadron up the bay, as have come to hand—leaving the many reports of the day to go to catchers, who delight in seeing the women and children. If arms were put in the hands of the People, instead of being locked up in the Armory, they would form that defence equal to any attack from the present squadron; and which the proper authority so cautiously avoid.

When the British squadron entered the Chesapeake, the Governor of Virginia repaired to Norfolk, at the head of his brethren under arms, determined to dispute every encroachment they might attempt on the property of his then exposed fellow citizens. Finding their demands for water, &c. of no avail, they are moving up the bay—Where are the Executive of Maryland?—Having performed the arduous duty of appointing a Senator, are like sugar when in contact with water.

The Governor of Delaware repaired to Lewes, on a demand being made for 20 hullocks, &c. by the squadron blockading the Delaware, and rejected the demand in person. What has followed?—they have since commenced bombarding the town, from the spirited resistance of the militia, the siege was raised on Friday last, without material injury to the houses or their defenders; and the enemy had retired to the Jersey shore on Saturday morning, as we are informed by a gentleman direct from the scene of action. A like reception will they meet with from the PEOPLE of Maryland, if munitions of war can be come at, though deprived of a similar stimulus.

Out of about 2000 stand of new arms in the Armory at Easton, only two hundred and fifty are allowed to see the light of day! When will arms be wanted, if not in times like these?

If all the federalists were turned out of office by the republican administration as has been roundly asserted by the factious press, how does it happen that all our victories are gained by federal commanders? To use a sea phrase, there must be a tough yarn somewhere.

Some of the "old lawns," and their descendants, are in great commotion at the prospect with which the patriotic Governor of Maryland met the call of the President for a part of the State's quota of militia, contrary to the imperial mandate of the majority of the late House of Delegates.

Annapolis, April 10.

THE ENEMY.

The following facts were sworn to by two sailors of the Arab who arrived here on foot on Thursday night last at 9 o'clock.

On Saturday last at 11 o'clock, A.M. the privateer Dolphin, schooner Arab, from Baltimore, and two Letters of Marque, Com. Link of Lee, and the Racer were taken 15 miles up the Rappahannock river, with about 50 or 60 men each. There were killed in the privateer Dolphin 35 men, 2 of the British launches were sunk, and it is said 250 or 600 men killed and wounded—the launches were sent (the weather being calm) from a 74, lying in the mouth of the Rappahannock river, and from two frigates, two schooners and two brigs, which ascended the river 12 miles. The crew of the Arab endeavored to run her ashore and burn her, but the British perceived their intention and defeated it. As the enemy approached to board the Arab on one side, the officers and crew jumped into their boats on the other and made their escape, except 3 men, who were taken in the Arab, she carried 40 men, commanded by Capt. Fitz; was going to Swannah to take in a load for some port in France.

The citizens of this place were alarmed yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, by a report of the enemy coming up the Bay in considerable force. The information was given by an officer from on board the privateer Revenge, which had been chased the preceding day 30 or 40 miles below. We learn that they had burnt several small vessels about the mouth of the Patuxent, Cove Point and Sharp's Island.

On receiving the information, the drums beat to arms, alarm guns were fired, and the different companies assembled at their respective rendezvous. Before day light every thing was in readiness to meet the enemy had an attack been made; but not being in sight, the companies were dismissed about 7 o'clock in the morning.

The prompt attendance of the citizens generally, on this occasion, afford the most ample assurances of their best efforts, in case an attack from the enemy should put their patriotic services in requisition.

We understand the force of the enemy consists of seven sail; two of the largest of which are 20 gun brigs, and the others smaller vessels.

There are nine sail of armed vessels now in the harbor, which arrived in the course of yesterday, all privateers and letters of marque. They are drawn up in a line between the forts, and in every respect prepared for the worst.

If they should pay us a visit and attempt landing, we are satisfied they will meet a very warm reception.

Wilmington, (D.) April 8, 1813.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover.

Dover, 7th April, 1813.

DEAR SIR—The following are copies of two dispatches received, the one at 3 o'clock and the other at 5 o'clock this morning, by the Governor from Col. Davis, commanding at Lewistown. You will no doubt give them immediate publicity.

S. H. BLACK.

Head-Quarters, at Lewis, April 6.

Sir—This evening the Belvidere and two small vessels came close into Lewis, and commenced an attack by firing several 32 pound shot into the town, which have been picked up; after which a flag was sent, to which the following reply was returned:

"Sir—In reply to the renewal of your demand, with the addition for a supply of water, I have to inform you that neither can be complied with. This, Sir, you must be sensible of; therefore I must insist the attack on the inhabitants of this town is both wanton and cruel."

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Com.

Head-Quarters, at Lewis, April 6, 1813.

Sir—Since the reply to Com. Beresford's letter, which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 5 o'clock:

"Belvidere, off the village of Lewis, &c.

"Sir—No dishonor can be attached in complying with the demand of Sir J. Beresford to Lewis, in consideration of his superior force.

"I must, therefore, consider your refusal to supply the squadron with water, and the cattle that the neighborhood affords, most cruel on your part to the inhabitants. I grieve for the distress the women and children are reduced to by your conduct, and earnestly desire they may be instantly removed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. BYRON, Capt.

"N.B. The cattle will be honorably paid for."

"S. B. Davis, Esq. Col. Com."

To which I have returned the following answer verbally—"That Col. Davis is a gallant man, and has already taken care of the ladies."

The attack immediately commenced and continued till near 10 o'clock.—The fire from our battery silenced one of their most dangerous gun boats, against which I directed the fire of our 18 pounder—for which I direct you will immediately send me a supply of shot and powder, as it is uncertain how long the bombardment will continue. They have not succeeded with their bombs in reaching the town. And the damage from their 32 pounders and cannon, cannot be ascertained till day light.

I hope Sir in this affair you will find the honor of the State has not been tarnished.

I have the honor to be, &c.

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Com.

N.B. While writing the above the enemy has commenced the firing.

A letter that accompanied the above dispatch, says that the Governor had that moment left Dover for Head-Quarters, to superintend the movements of the militia, all of whom were determined to sacrifice every thing rather than to reasonably submit to the demands of the enemy. The Belvidere lies within less than 2 miles of the town.

Philadelphia, April 6.

It is distinctly understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has completed the Loan of 16 millions of dollars, and that more could have been had, if more were wanted, at less than 8 per cent.

April 9.

The ship Neptune, of this port, has been purchased by government, for the purpose of carrying Mr. Gallatin, and suite, to St. Petersburg.

The ship Perseverance has also been purchased, and is to proceed as a cartel, to Jamaica; and bring home the American prisoners detained there.

G. W. Erving, Esq. it is said, executes the functions of Charge d'Affaires in Paris, since the death of Mr. Calow.

New York, April 1.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

A respectable friend has handed to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, for publication, the following Letter of Thanks from the surviving officers of the late British brig of war Peacock, to Capt. Lawrence, of the Hornet. It furnishes another instance that

"the brave

"Love mercy and delight to save."

New York, 27th March, 1813.

Sir, We, the surviving officers of H. B. M. late brig Peacock, beg leave to return you our grateful acknowledgments for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the U. S. sloop Hornet. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed when received on board of the sloop you command, that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying "We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners;" and every thing that friendship could dictate was adopted by you, and the officers of the Hornet, to remedy the inconvenience we would otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the Peacock.

Remember us then, Sir, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your kindness, for ourselves and the other officers and ships company, to return you and the officers of the Hornet, our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name; and believe us to remain with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us.

Your very humble servants,

F. A. Wright, 1st Lieutenant.

C. Lambert, 2d do.

Edward Lott, Master.

J. Whitaker, Surgeon.

F. Donathione Unwin, Purser.

James Lawrence, Esq.

Commander U. S. sloop Hornet.

Washington City, April 8.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election for Members of Congress and State Legislature takes place throughout Virginia in all this month. We have only heard the state of the poll for Congress in the two following Counties:

Prince William.

John Love, Rep. (1st day) 152

Joseph Lewis, Jun. Fed. 57

King George.

Mr. Hungerford 82

Mr. Talliferro 76

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

We understand that preparations have been making with the greatest activity, and are already in a state of considerable forwardness for carrying into effect the act of the late Session of Congress which authorized the building of four 74's, 6 frigates, and 5 sloops of war. Materials for the whole of these vessels have been collected at the different Navy Yards of the U. States, and the ways of three 74's and several of the other ships are already laid down. From the prompt attention of government to this subject, and the great exertions made up of by the Navy Department, we have the satisfaction to believe that this important addition to our national force will be completed with all practicable dispatch.

Naval Intelligencer.

Capt. Shannon, who arrived here on Wednesday, from Bermuda, has informed us, that the schooner General Washington, commanded by one Lettered Stevens, had arrived from New Haven, with 40 head of horned cattle—that the said Stevens, in the presence of Capt. Smith, who has also arrived here from Bermuda, offered to supply Admiral Warren with fresh beef at one shilling per pound, deliverable at Gardner's Island, off the Delaware, the Chesapeake, or at Bermuda.—[Nat. Advocate.]

CAPTAIN LAMBERT.

On board the Java, when captured by the Constitution, were two American sailors, (and two only)—when the ships were approaching near, these Americans were not only permitted, but ordered to go below; much to the honor of Capt. Lambert. But, while below, an officer inquired of one of them, whether he knew the American ship. "I do," said the sailor; "it is the Constitution, I have belonged to her, and if we go into action the Java will get a thrashing." This being reported to Capt. Lambert, he, much to his dishonor, ordered the American to be taken to the fore-castle gun and receive a dozen!! This low act of tyranny towards the unfortunate American, was amply and speedily revenged by his countrymen. There are too few who have the magnanimity to possess power without abusing it.—[N. L. Gaz.]

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Col. Wm. H. Winde is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

Federal Gazette.

Capt. Linney, arrived at Portland, in the Jean, from Bordeaux, states that the inhabitants were very loyal. Part of the army had already commenced its march for the N. & the Emperor was to leave Paris some time in March. The inhabitants of Bordeaux appeared sanguine that he would enter St. Petersburg in July. The French loss in the recent campaign, was not so great as had been represented, and principally consisted of cavalry. Captain L. further states, that Mr. BARLOW had previously to his death completed a treaty agreeably to the wishes of his country; but owing to his sudden death, it was not signed by him.

Federal prints often boast, that the officers of our Navy are Federalists.—We know not by what party name they call themselves—or whether any. We think it probable they disclaim all political appellations, but that of AMERICANS—to which their patriotic and heroic conduct eminently entitles them.—But if they are Federalists, they must be of a very different kind from the Editors of federal papers. Our Naval officers declare the war a just one, and join heart and hand in its support—the Federal editors pronounce it unjust, and do all they can to discourage and obstruct it. True, True Amer.

It has frequently been said, in the federal papers, that the very men who are fighting our battles and vanquishing our enemies by sea, are denounced by the Republicans as Tories.—This is not true. Republicans consider and treat none as Tories, but such as take part with the British government against their own.—Such were considered and treated as Tories during our first contest for independence—and such continue to be at least as bad now as it was then, & to those who are guilty of it are as deserving of this reproachful epithet in 1813 as they were in 1776.

Federal printers pretend to rejoice at our Naval Victories.—This is sheer hypocrisy.—They who believe the war on our part unjust, unnecessary and impolitic, cannot readily wish its success anywhere.—They who consider Britain the "Saviour of the World" against Bonaparte, and the "Butcher of our Religion" against infidelity, cannot truly desire her defeat and disgrace by any means.—They who regard "the Wooden Walls of Old England," as our only efficient defence against France, cannot be pleased at seeing them battered down as often as they are attacked.—They who exult at the success of British arms on the continent, or British arms on the Peninsula, cannot but regret that her skill & courage should be completely foiled on the ocean. Those who so often join in the chorus of "Rule Britannia," must necessarily be mortified at hearing "Rule Columbia" continually resounded in their ears. The rejoicing of such men at our Naval Victories, is a mere pretence to hide their devotion to England by exhibiting some symptoms of American feelings.

To say that our gallant tars are victorious in every engagement, does not satisfactorily describe the issue of their contests. The following statement will shew it to more advantage:

Killed and wounded.

President,	1 Little Belt,	33
Essex,	0 Alert,	3
Constitution,	14 Guerriere,	104
Wasp,	10 Frigate,	75
United States,	11 Macedonian,	106
Constitution,	31 Java,	220
Hornet,	4 Peacock,	48
	74	522

The foregoing may not be correct in every particular, but is, we believe, nearly so. The men suffered in about the same proportion as the vessels. These facts shew that "our guns are served by freemen," conscious of a good cause in their contest for "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."

According to London papers, and their echoes in America, Bonaparte's grand army is entirely cut off; his designs against Britain wholly defeated—and all his attention and efforts necessary to guard his own dominions.—If this be so, we hope we shall not again see him made use of as a big bear, or, to borrow a classical term from that classic paper the Federal Republican, as a bag o' wool, to frighten our people into submission to British injustice, aggressions and insult.—If the power of France is at an end, the power of Britain may be curbed without any danger to the world.

Capt. LAWRENCE, by capturing the Peacock, has added a fine feather to his plume.

An American Hornet stings a British Peacock to death in fifteen minutes, may be called sharp work.—16.

The British used to send frigates to convey their merchants—now it takes seventy four to convey their frigates! 18.

One of the seamen who lately escaped from "his majesty's kind protection," and arrived at Hampton, had not before set foot on shore for THIRTEEN years.

Our extracts from British papers across the water, last week, gave the advocates of the "British cause in America" such a shock, that serious doubts are apprehended for the safety of their devoted followers. The *Kat-suppers* with which they were so plentifully supplied during the winter, cannot now be renewed; all is confusion as to the result of the late races. Doubt be alarmed, gentlemen, the spring opens finely; and we have on file an excellent morocan for Tuesday.

Cavalry Orders.

The INDEPENDENT LIGHT DRAGOONS will meet on SATURDAY NEXT, 17th inst. at the usual place of parade, at 10 o'clock, fully equipped for troop exercise. And in pursuance of orders is sent to me, they will also meet on the TUESDAY following, 22nd, at Easton, 10 o'clock, in full uniform, with ten blank cartridges, to be exercised in squadron.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Capt.

April 13—1

Notice.

Will be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY the 22nd inst. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, Easton, near the Belvidere Meeting House:

A part of the estate of George Sewell, deceased, to wit—one horse and cart; a quantity of coal leather; household and kitchen furniture; boot tree; and other shoemakers' tools—and a quantity of very useful and entertaining books. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above six dollars; and all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required—also bond or note, with approved security, will be required.—Sale to commence at two o'clock, and attendance given by

RUTH SEWELL, Esq. of George Sewell, dec'd.

April 13—2

The Lots of Ground

At Sydlers Cross Roads, (the estate of the late Thos. Sydlers) advertised for sale on the 8th day of March, 1813, not having been offered for sale on that day, on account of the weather, will be sold, according to the terms of the decree, on the Fourth Monday in April next.

RICH'D T. EARLE, Trustee.

March 31 (April 13)—3

By virtue of a Decree

Of the High Court of Chancery, to Elizabeth Allen directed.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale,

A Valuable Tract or Parcel of Land, Situate lying and being in Dorchester county, in the State of Maryland, containing between 300 to 400 acres—is beautifully situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers; has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay. The land is fertile, and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and is at present in a high state of cultivation—has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation's use—is conveniently situated for fishing, hawking and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water.

About one half of the aforesaid plantation is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low—This land will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may best suit.

It is thought needless to say any thing more about the aforesaid land, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, who lives near the aforesaid land, or on the day of sale.

THOMAS EARNETT,

Attorney in fact for ELIZA ALLEN, Trustee.

April 13—6

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, A very General Assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. RINGGOLD.

April 13—8

For Rent,

And possession given immediately, the property of the subscriber, lying at the corner of West Street and the Landing Road, consisting of a dwelling house, stable, carriage and several out houses, all in good repair. For further particulars apply to

BAYNARD WILSON.

April 13—3

Board

May be had for scholars to the Academies in Easton. Boys and Girls, will receive due attention.—Apply to the subscriber.

MARY TRIPPE.

April 13—3

For Sale,

A HANDSOME BAY MARE,

About fifteen hands high, eight years old next June.—Performs admirably well both under the saddle and in the carriage; racks, trots and canthers well under the saddle, and in the carriage is gay, spirited and safe, and travels expeditiously.—She is perfectly sound, healthy, and easily kept; she has brought but one colt, and from its appearance most judges suppose she is an excellent breeder. Apply to

STEPHEN T. JOHNSON.

April 13—3

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphan court of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of William S. Turner, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the 16th day of May next, otherwise they may be excluded the benefit of said estate.

JOHN D. PERKINS, Adm's And WIFE, of said estate.

April 13—3

Stray.

I hereby certify that John Murphey, of T. bot county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a SOREEL GELDING, about six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, a blaze in his forehead, his hind feet white, and has been worked in gear. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Talbot county.

WRIGHT CALLAHAN.

April 6, 1813.

N.B. The owner of the above horse is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN MURPHEY.

Near the Roman Chapel, April 13—3

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Centerville, (Md.) 1st April, 1813.

A.	Joseph Merrill
Harriet Askins	Charles M. Collier
B.	Thomas M'Cook
Sally Brown—2	N



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

Giving further time for registering claims to land in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming lands in the eastern or western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim, and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the register of the land office in the district wherein the lands lie, shall be allowed until the first day of January next, to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims, in the said districts, respectively, to the register of the land office at New Orleans, and Opelousas; and the notices and evidences so delivered, within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees, as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight; but the rights of such persons as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on, any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons who had filed his or their notice of claims to lands lying within either of the said districts with the proper register of the land office, according to former laws, but have not exhibited any testimony or written evidence in support of the same, and whose claim has not been confirmed by the commissioners appointed to ascertain and settle claims to lands in the said districts, shall be allowed until the first day of January next to deliver the written evidence or other testimony in support of his or their claims, the notice of which has been filed as aforesaid, to the register of the land office at New Orleans for lands lying in the eastern district, and the register of the land office at Opelousas for lands lying in the western district; and every written evidence of claim, the notice whereof has been filed as aforesaid, for lands lying in the said districts, delivered within the time limited by this section, to the said registers, shall by them respectively be received in the same manner as was directed, and on receiving the same fees allowed by former acts for recording evidence of claim to lands in the same districts; and the right of any such persons neglecting to deliver the evidence of their claims as above mentioned, shall become barred and void in so far as the same is derived from the United States, and the evidence thereof be incapable of being admitted in any court whatever against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public monies of the said respective land offices at New Orleans and Opelousas, shall have the same powers and perform the same duties in every respect in relation to the claims that may be filed according to the first section of this act, and the claims, notice of which had been given under former acts, and the evidence in support thereof shall have been delivered, according to the second section of this act, as the board of commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting claims to lands in the same districts would have had or should have performed, if such notice had been filed, and such evidence delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that their decisions shall be subject to the revision of Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the register and receiver of each of the said land offices respectively to make to the commissioner of the general land office, a report of all the claims filed with the register as aforesaid, with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, & of the claims formally filed, in support of which evidence shall have been received, with the substance of such evidence and also their opinion and such remarks respecting the claims as they may think proper to make; which report, together with a list of the claims which in the opinion of the register and receiver ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the commissioner of the general land office before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said register and receiver shall have power to appoint a clerk, whose duties shall be the same, in relation to the aforesaid claims as were required of the clerk to the board of commissioners for the same districts, and the said registers, receivers and clerks shall each be allowed fifty cents for each claim filed, on which a decision shall be made, in their respective districts, whether such decision be in favor or against the claims; which allowance of fifty cents shall be in full compensation for their services under this act. And a further sum of fifty cents shall be allowed on each claim decided as aforesaid to defray the expense of making translations from the French and Spanish languages.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the two per centum reserved in the hands of the collectors and consuls by the act of June, eighteen hundred & twelve, entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," shall be paid to the Treasury, under the like regulations provided for other public money, and shall

constitute a fund for the purposes provided for by the seventeenth section of the before mentioned act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and required to place on the pension list, under the like regulations, and restrictions, as are used in the relation to the navy of the United States, any officer, seaman or marine who, on board of any private armed ship or vessels bearing a commission of letter of marque, shall have been, in any engagement with the enemy, wounded or otherwise disabled; allowing to the captain a sum not exceeding twenty dollars per month to lieutenants and boatswain, gunner, carpenter, master's mate and prize masters, a sum not exceeding ten dollars each per month; to all other officers a sum not exceeding eight dollars per month, for the highest rate of disability, and so in proportion; and to a seaman, or acting as a marine, the sum of six dollars per month, for the highest rate of disability, and so in proportion; which several pensions shall be paid, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, out of the fund above provided, and from no other.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission or letters of marque and reprisal, shall enter in his journal the name and rank of any officer and the name of any seaman who, during his cruise, shall have been wounded or disabled as aforesaid, describing the manner and extent, as far as practicable, of such wound or disability.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every collector shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of the Navy, a transcript of such journals as may have been reported to him, so far as it gives a list of the officers and crew, and the description of wounds and disabilities, the better to enable the Secretary to decide on claims for pensions.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 13, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To authorize and empower the President & managers of the Washington turnpike company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from Georgetown in the District of Columbia, through the said District to the line thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the law of the state of Maryland entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the line of the District of Columbia where it crosses the post road leading from Georgetown to Fredericktown, through Montgomery and Frederick counties to Fredericktown," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, and the supplement thereto, be and they are hereby declared to be in full force, within the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President and managers of the said company when organized according to law, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make said turnpike road from Georgetown in the District of Columbia through Tennytown to the line of said district, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as by law they are authorized to make the said turnpike, within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when and so soon as the said turnpike road shall be completed from Georgetown in the District of Columbia to Montgomery court house in the state of Maryland, it shall and may be lawful for the said President and managers of said company to erect toll gate on the side of, and near to Tennytown, and there to demand and receive such tolls, and on such terms and conditions as by the law of the state of Maryland they are authorized to demand and receive at any toll gate erected on said road within the limits of the state of Maryland.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To continue in force for a limited time the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act passed on the twenty fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce & seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, and which was continued in force for the time therein mentioned, by an act, entitled "An act to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled 'An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers,'" passed on the thirty first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and thence to the end of the next ensuing session of Congress: Provided, however, that the additional duty laid by said section shall be collected on all such goods, wares, and merchandize, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to the end of that session of Congress.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 27, 1813.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality,  
50 bbls. Rye Whiskey,  
10 hds. good retailing Molasses,  
2 pipes Cognac Brandy,  
4 bbls. W. I. Rum,  
With a General Assortment of  
GROCERIES.

Apply to  
J. & A. LEVERING,  
No. 25, Chesapeake, Baltimore,  
Who inform their country friends and others,  
that they sell GRAIN on commission.  
Feb. 15—10

The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR,  
WHOLESALE TEA DEALER AND GROCER,  
No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Easton and the Eastern Shore generally, that he has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Teas, Wines and Liquors, and Groceries generally—all of which will be sold in their pure state, and at small advances for cash or acceptances in town at short dates.

W. N. Jr. is happy to have it in his power to say, that he can now sell choice Cognac Brandy at much less price than heretofore; and has a large supply of fine rectified Old Rye Whiskey, fit for present use.

\* Orders from merchants particularly attended to. Also, private families and keepers of public houses attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and their goods packed up securely, and sent on board the vessels clear of expense—and all goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found on trial as represented.  
march 2—7\*

## IN CHANCERY.

March 5th, 1813.  
Ordered, That the stated Term in July be altered from the first to the second Tuesday, and that the Term for the return of process and the hearing of causes be held accordingly.  
Test. JAS. P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.  
march 16—

## Notice.

The subscribers of Queen Ann's county, bath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nathan Kern, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 20th March, 1813.

RICHARD KERN,  
NATHAN KERN,  
Executors of Nathan Kern, deceased.  
march 20—4

## APPRENTICES.

Wanted to the Eastern Shore business. Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.  
march 9—12

P. S. Any letters relative to the above, left with Mr. Edward Markland, Mr. Wm. Cox, or Mr. Caleb Brown, Easton, will meet with attention.  
N. S. J.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter H. Hays, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1813.

ESTHER WILLIS, Adm'r.  
of Ezekiel, Willing's estate.  
april 6—5

## A LIST OF PERSONS

Not residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1812 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Person's name.	Sum.	Person's name.	Sum.
Enoch Bailey	26	Romulus Riggs	31
John Boyd	26	James Randall	31
Matthew Benda	26	John H. Stone	31
Peter Casanova	26	John H. Stone	31
Leas	26	Benj. Stegert	31
Benj. C. Calhoun	26	Nichols Storn	31
George Dent	26	John Stephens	31
Thos. Davidson	26	Osborn Spragg	31
Wm. H. Hays	26	James Williams	31
Walter Hays	26	John Walnut Jr.	31
Joseph French	26	John Williams	31
Geo. Fitzhugh	26	Wm. Johnson	31
Philip Graybill	26	Thomas Neale	31
Ellis & John W.	26	Jos. E. Rowles	31
Gleam	26	George Barkers	31
Robert Gover	26	Benjamin Black	31
Ollo Hughes	26	Thomasus Al	31
Levy Hughes	26	icks	31
Robert Hughes	26	William A. Boyd	31
Daniel Kerr	26	Daniel C. Breat	31
D. Cal Kerr Jr.	26	Edward Bevin	31
Henry Kuhn	26	Dennis Collet	31
Nicholas Leake	26	John Hunter	31
Ric'd. C. Culhan	26	Clement Ingle	31
Peter Mauz	26	Christopher	31
Jos. R. Morris	26	Kedlover	31
Gilbert Murdoch	26	James S. Langan	31
Duncan A. Vick	26	John Rine	31
William Neale	26	James Beatty	31
Roger Poad	26	John C. Jones	31
Peasall & Rodgers	26	Lois	31
William Pierson	26	Sm'l J. Coolidge	31
James Reid	26	Langlet Cool	31
John R. Ridd	26	Idge & Bur	31
Thomas Roberts	26	Richard Bur	31
Richard Ridgely	26	ges, Jr.	31
		James Robardet	31

[?] Where an Asterisk (\*) occurs, add a half cent.]

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Thomas Pollock, Collector of said county, or to Jeremiah Sullivan, of the city of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this notice, completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county.

L. HILLEARY, CLK.

march 16—5

## of Letters,

Remitting in the Post Office, Easton, (MD.)

April 1st, 1813.

Dr. Joseph N. Gordon

Lucas Atkinson—3

John Applegate

Thomas Atkinson

Wm. Arrington

Henry Buckley

John Boil

Miss Eliza Bowman

Lewis Bush

Frederick Banning

Richard T. Barrow

Capt. Barret

Lucetta Barrow

Levin Blades

Thomas Bullen

Miss Mary H. Blake

Hannah Bartlett

Elijah Baughman

Joseph Bland

Charles Berry

Alice Calton

Richard Chase

Ann Catrrip

Richard Costin

John Cook

William Collins

Levin Cox

Beacham Canney

John Council

Joseph Davis

Nicholas Dawson

Thomas Dudley

James Denra

Peter Delany

George Deany

Rachel Davis—2

Thomas Deaver

Adam Edgar

Samuel T. Fairbank

Capt. Thomas Frazier

H. M. Frazier

Rebecca Fleming

F. M. G. Goldsborough

Sarah Gill

april 6—3

## List of Letters,

Remitting in the Post Office at Chester Town,

1st April, 1813.

Barraes James

Barraes James

Barraes James

Barraes James

Barraes James

Barraes James

Barraes James

Barraes James

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It is with reluctance that we ever allude to this wretched and malignant fanaticism; and, hitherto, by disappointed abolitionists, and quite made with envy and hatred toward the "whom" the people delight to honor, is always employed, either in collecting or expiating his name. Viper-like, while his poison bag is recruiting, he remains a torpid and motionless reptile. With every spring, however, he is thawed into activity; and with instinctive malice, assails the rulers of his country. It is, perhaps, at times to some, that a character, so intrinsically evil and malicious as Pickering's, should have attained, at any period, to political consequence. The solution is obvious, however, when we recollect, that angry partisans are frequently disappointed sycophants. He is as malignant as Lucifer, and he probably has been as true.

But, on one ground, he has evidence in  
former doings. His arguments to prove  
that funds should not be provided to pay  
the claims, give a fine exhibition of his public  
and, we charitably conclude, for the sake  
of his consistency, must be the standard of his  
private morality. It will not, to be sure,  
strike the minds of the people very favora-  
bly; but they are by no means unused to  
Timothy's code of ethics. He is very pi-  
ous in profession; and he ever strives to  
make this answer for honesty in practice.  
If money be lent to the government, to pro-  
secute war against the "barbaric" of *his*  
and Strong's "Religion," he reasons mor-  
ally, he concludes, when he bows the  
head and violates the means; and that it was  
very wicked, to keep good faith with the  
Europeans, who supply funds to fight against  
his idolized Strong hold of christianity  
"the *fast* *and* *self* *rule*." He has public-  
ly avowed this as his "fast hope," and though  
if he will look at his Bible, he will find  
declared, that the "Ape of the Apes"  
shall perish; he, probably, is not recol-  
lecting at the thought of a single measure  
being taken against it, without a single, who  
of his interested ones, by way of proving his  
loyalty. His unlucky intermeddling,  
this affair, however, has a strange asso-  
ciation connected with some former trans-  
actions of Gov. Strong's, which are never cor-  
rectly added in, in the *Business* *and* *the* *State*.  
We recollect attending the trial of a per-  
son for a libel, in charging Strong with cal-  
culating in *some* *of* *his* *speeches* *and* *his* *con-*  
*duct* *as* *governor*. We recollect testimony  
in justification, by men whom Strong  
employed as agents to pay up their securities  
at from 25 to 35 in the pound; and  
recollect testimony, also, that he was at the  
very time in Congress; and of course inter-  
fering in funding the debt. We remem-  
ber further, that Judge Sedgwick, a "re-  
publican," lately deceased, was summoned as a  
witness on that occasion; and swore that  
"was then thought *immoral* *and* *improper*  
(though not absolutely illegal) for mem-  
bers of Congress to interfere in the purchase  
of bonds. And we further remember, that Strong's  
political friends were much chagrined  
at the occasion, and that at the next elec-  
tion the people sent him home to his country  
residence, whence the jumbo last year drag-  
him.

"To arms, to arms, when danger cries,  
To smother the fire, now doth the wise;  
On sides by God and man abhor'd,  
To go like to unsheath the sword!"

These were the very words of a '93.  
But—the case is changed; now *Blue*  
is the *fash*. Now it is *treason* to "unsheath  
swords" even to defend the liberties  
have (class of our population). It is un-  
to loan money to carry on a contest  
rights, essential to our independence!  
contracts ought not to be fulfilled! An-  
grave. Haco of Lexington "pays" his  
annual electioneering visit to our man-  
the *campus* honesty of fulfilling these  
and necessary engagements!

—Oh! Timmy Pickering, Timmy  
ering, eh?

*Peace Party, precisely as the British government would form in all countries but England.*

The little states of Greece opposed an insurmountable barrier to the ambition of the Persian monarchs while they continued virtuous and united. Yet venality and ambition corrupted and divided the Greeks, factions were organized in the cities, like the peace party and Washington societies of our own time, and they became a prey to the conquerors.—Those liberties which had been so valiantly and successfully defended against the countless hosts of Persia, and Thermopylae, Marathon and Plataea, fell an easy prey to the Macedonian conqueror. The gold of Philip became more potent than the hosts of Xerxes. What an effect upon this period of Grecian history, without an involuntary application of it to our times and our country! No one can pretend to doubt that the gold and emissaries of Philip are now employed in corrupting the Greek virtue of our citizens, and in eradicating from their bosoms the sacred love of union and of country.

It was deemed infamous in a Roman citizen to doubt the justness of his country's cause; and the greatness and permanency of Roman power was in great measure owing to the high sense of national pride and strong attachment to country, which were carefully inculcated and cherished by her citizens.

To speak of our own times—What has the destruction of half the governments of modern Europe? What has destroyed the liberties of Holland? What has destroyed the liberties of the Italian states, founded Spain with blood of her own citizens, and shewn the Germanic empire to its centre? It has been *international dissatisfaction*, excited and fanned, and the ambitious states of Europe, and secretly aided and abetted by the enemy.

We have made these remarks in order to draw the attention of our readers more forcibly to the nature and tendency of the policy which now prevails by our justice party, and to demonstrate that this party is precisely such as the British government wish to form in our country. We have seen the leaders of this party mocking at the distresses of our emaciated seamen, and with shameless effrontery advocating the cause of the enemy. Will the yeomanry and mechanics of our state delegate to them the power of snuffing their rights as they seem willing to do those of the sailors? Will they willing to consent to it with power of giving away another billion of dollars of the School Fund? These questions, we do not, with answerd correctly on the 1st work April—for we will not yet believe the assertion of one of the federal leaders that *the people are their own worst enemies.*"

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.  
THE BULWARK OF OUR RE-  
GION!

"The nation, from which we are descended, & which for many generations has been the bulwark of the religion we profess." *Caleb Strong's Proclamation*

This extract from a deliberate document of the governor of Massachusetts has been often quoted and misalluded to; but not more so than its singular and flagitious application seems to deserve.—It was written after the declaration of war, and deliberately applied to the nation with war as at war. It was embodied in a law which public religious societies and thus procured to be read and repeated from the desks of seven hundred parsonages, in every section of the country where the manifesto of Slavery could sent. Its invention cannot be witnessed; and we challenge the warm partizan if it is easier to show, than means any thing less or more, than panegyric on the enemy, which lessen the public exertions to con-

him to do justice, and an appeal to religious prejudices, which might paralyze the arm of national defence. For these stout purposes, was the hypocritical manifesto promulgated. The politician, who cunningly lay back from exertion in 1776; and, when the combat was over, meanly purchased by his agents, the soldier's securities, that he then a member of the national legislature, might profit by their funding; in which he had an agency; this man now gives the reasons for his conduct. For, H.C. Britain has been for many generations the "BELMARE" he talks of, certainly his course was consistent. He ought to have adhered to her as he did and does; no sophistry can disguise either the fact—that *he is a British partisan, or the alleged reason of it.*

But we have brought Mr. STONE forward, for another and a very different purpose. We wish those, who have been duped by him and men like him, to a belief in the humanity or christianity of the British nation, to look at the abhorrent account of murders they have sanctioned and incited, which we this day present. We do not wish our readers to be hurried into a paroxysm of indignant feeling, without a full and a adequate cause for it. We ask them to read the accounts, with that solemnity, and that careful weighing of evidence, which would be requisite, if they sat as jurors to pronounce on the *guilt or innocence* of Britain, *her allies and her advocates*. We ask them in the presence, and with a sense of the superintending Providence and Supreme Government of the God of Mercy; to examine the melancholy record of *British and savage barbarity*—and to connect with this examination, the creed of a federal public officer, high in the estimation of the party, that *Britain is the bulwark of christian religion!* We know there is a degree of a *racism* which seems almost incredible; and that obstinate refusal to yield to the fullest evidence, must here be the last resort of determined faction. The "Federal Republican," we are

old, for we do not see it: true to the fame of its owners, has declared the statements false, & has proved his negative statement by the fact, that there are among the rest of the witnesses, 2 or 3 French Canadians. We cannot reply to such a defence. It is worthy of the cause and of the advocates.

It is enough to sink the English name to eternal disgrace, that her government willingly and avowedly a party to this sin; that the horrid principle, which called from the great Gethsemane, when his sinking body could scarce support the unburthening of his innocent soul, such keen and swift reprobation; are the standing rules of war, and by this degraded nation, as her agents, Purcell, taught the souls of the massacred garrison at Chicago!

The details of these shocking transactions are too distressing to relate. The mangled bodies of our gallant countrymen, the prey of crime—the wounded and bloodied—those who could move, driven like cattle, to a market and sold—but the worse and most damning trait in the whole picture of cruelty, the superfluous and sanguinary barbarity of the English! For a Mrs. Helm stated, that "she knew from the time when which she was a prisoner, who were *practitioners of murders* that they [the Indians] intended a *reprisal* upon us, that they received orders from the British, to cut off the *garrison*, whom they were to *slaughter*—and when she demanded *food*, some *flesh* of her murdered countrymen, and a piece of Colonel Wells's *heart* was offered

We have now one request to make of our opponent editors. It is not often that we appeal to them for any thing—but we entreat them to publish the authenticated statements of these most virtuous transactions to give their readers an opportunity to learn the truth; or, as the poet is forever, *that their object is to be just*. We do not so much as mention of her or our indignation. We disclaim the slightest testimonial of American feeling. But for their sake, we wish them to give their readers the facts, and we trust to those principles and those feelings, which the hand of Heaven has implanted in every human bosom to produce their effects.

It is with pleasure we announce the arrival in our harbor of the U. S. Frigate "Pescadore," capt. Evans, from a cruise of 15 days. From Boston she ran down to the Midei Is., Cavaries, and the Cape Verde; thence down on the equator, between 16 and 26 (where she cruized 10 weeks); thence down the coast of South America, passing within 15 leagues of Surinam, (was in the same place the Horace took the Peace); and day after she left for Barbadoes, Antigua and most of the windward West India Islands, then on the coast of the United States, between the Gulf and the Cape of Virginia, by Cape of Damaré within 19 leagues, New York within 20 leagues, thence thence she returned to this port.

The *theophrasta* has taken dasiegs  
to the American big Jella, with  
British officers [arrived at Boston and  
demanded] the Irish ship Volante, from  
its port of arrival, arrived at Portsmouth.  
N. H.] British brig Liverpool, to B  
Zells, cage dry goods, hardware, and  
fishery, then on, and vessel burnt; and  
Lal Ferry, from Cape de Verde, with  
ten on board ES British prisoners. Janu-  
ary 1, off the Western Islands, discovered  
large sail to windward, apparently men-  
ing to escape down, by to the south.

then not enough to ascertain that they were a 74 and a frigate, made all sail and escaped. About ten days since, off the Capes of Virginia, gave chase to a ship of war, and continued chasing for two days, when she finally escaped in the night. These are the only ships of war she has seen during the cruise.

The *Chesapeake* has spoken the following vessels:—March 21, lat. 26, lon. 68, ship Charleston and Liverpool Packet; Howe, of Boston, 36 days from Cadiz for N. York—March 31, lat. 35, lon. 70, brig Columbia 3 days from Boston, for Savannah—April 3, lat. 40, 70, Portuguese brig St. Antonio da Laveda, 65 days from Lisbon for Wilmington, N. C. and supplied her with provisions—April 5th, lat. 40, lon. 67, ship Virgin, Cunningham, 44 days from Lisbon, for N. York—April 7, on the N.E. part of George's Bank, fell in with the scho'r. Valerius, of Hallowell, cargo lumber, in possession of 25 men, who said they had just got out of Tascapin Cove, in a smack, fitted by the privateer brig John C. Sherbrook. She had no papers on board, and the man who called himself prize master had no commission, or any document who ever to show by what authority he had possession of her. took them out and put a crew on board and ordered her for Boston. The Valerius had been boarded the day before from the Ramalies, 74, Nymp'h frigate, and a sloop of war in c. just at the entrance of the Narrows, blowing very fresh at S. the *Chesapeake* carried away her main top mast (which was broke in 4 pieces and fished each side) just above the cap; and broke her top sail yard. A number of men were slof' who the top mast went over and went with it. The number is not exactly known, but conjectured to be 5; two have been taken up badly hurt, and the others it is supposed are also taken up, as a boat was astore which must have seen them. The officers and crew on board the *Chesapeake*, are generally very healthy. On passing Long Wharf she was welcomed by a numerous crowd of our fellow citizens, assembled there with three cheers, and a so by the crew of the Congress frigate when she passed her, which was returned by the crew of the *Chesapeake*.

And he is not dead ! He is not dead ! — And all the Lloyd's men are taff-d ! — Napoleon after having combated his army out of danger, has himself returned to Paris, where it appears he has been received with as much joy, as if he had met in his absence no reverses at all. The 20th bulletin does him more honor than any one he has ever published. It is a can of exultation, his own disappointment and of the offering of his army. It contains several evidences of its truth, and leaves, in my mind, no doubt at all, not only of his courage, but of his full ability to command his army on Russia in the spring. I will on some future occasion, review the accounts of his defeat, which have been published in London ; for such a string of falsehoods such rapidity and at the same time as his stupid attempts at deception, were never, surely, heard of before. These accounts would make a massive and not a small volume. It is a volume of which he will lose sight, I dare say. What we chiefly have not this year done in the world ! Now where is the *Bourbon project* ? Now where are all his hopes of marching to peace over his corpse ? The dream is already over, and we witness the reality of endless war. The three armies in his front and two armies in his rear could not sit so quietly on his progress. I shoud, either almost the whole of what we heard of his perils was false or he has now gained a thousand times more glory than he ever before was entitled to. For my part I am quite stupid dumb at the credulity of those who believe him to be a *foolish man* — I fill one with despair to see any portion of the public so besotted. For he it frinds me to blame an Englishman for wishing to see Napoleon down ; but, to believe that he is so, when they see him return to his capital amidst the acclamations of the French people, is one would suppose to much for any people in their senses. In a few weeks however we shall see reflect a return. Napoleon's adventures have been a sort of honest moon to us. When that is quite passed, we shall become as much as g b c's. We shall look back with shame to our earlier & disastrous ; and, about that time too will come the landlord with his reckoning ; that is to say the minister with his budget, and the war with its extended demands.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the  
Aurora—dated  
Dover, Del. 9th April

"The people at Lewistown are in high spirits, and the enemy dares not make a landing as he menaced; we should have cut every nose of them off we tried some schemes to get them ashore and trap them, but they seem to have anticipated our purpose and kept close to their boats; I wish they would give us an opportunity of doing a few of them up to Wilmington, as the British at Montreal treated our Officers. We have some traitors on the opposite shore; I am told by good authority that a major of militia and a physician at Cape May have been repeatedly offered the British commiserate. Some inquiry into this appears necessary, as a whole expedition of hemp would perhaps save a ton of gun powder. The water at New York is good, and the favor of —, at Cape May, is like a tower of Wapping, with English officers, an every species of debating, &c.

The Belvedere, British flag to run out to sea on Thursday, after a sail had appeared in sight. The boys at Lewis town are become so accustomed to the enemy's fire, that they amuse themselves in digging the 32 pound shot of the banks into which they have been

red. All the damage done at Lewis town could be repaired for 500 dollars. "It is greatly to be deplored that we are no prospectors of the fine, genuine or schenectady, or any thing else in the Del ware; it is said ten years ago have been ordered down, but the people here do not believe it," they would at least protect the river trace from their sight craft, and we would give them plenty of hands on both sides of the river."

\* We can assure our correspondent that ten gun boats have been ordered down, but some of the *British adherents* in this city have menaced several captains and mates of ships, that they would *never employ them*, if they went on board the gun boats; the miserable slaves submitted to the menaces of the traitors, instead of exposing their names to public infamy.

The wise men of the East have completely taken themselves in; that wealth which was thrown into the East by the insatiable avarice which plundered the poor soldiers of the revolution of their rights, has been the foundation upon which all the institutions and men of the *Kaiser Jinto* have been erected—created by antiquity, they become so weakened by their success in original crimes, as to suppose that the country at large was to be a sort of feudatory appanage to those eastern satraps.

There was not, according to them, either talents, merit, or wealth, any where in the women; but among them the *social tie* has lost its hold upon them—the remembrance of their early sufferings from a cruel and oppressive government, was not only extinguished, but with it that sentiment, which wherever it is extinguished, no virtue can find room, that of *gratitude* to those who step forward to their protection and rescue them from tyranny and thralldom; to these eastern nabobs, who are, in fact, half a cent behind other parts of the union in all those things, which characterize a civilized nation—the slave states out of the sterile circle of what has been called New England, are not only discriminated in common speech as *foreigners*, but they are treated in practice with an animosity and parsimony of abuse, such as is not reserved to any nation, except those *great original* English, against an open enemy; depravity of this savage character always punishes itself; it blinds its interested victims to their actual situation, and it represents to their sickly and perverted imaginations how they dislike, not as they really are, but as their world have them to be.

So strong was this infatuation, that they had concluded that the *ken* for 1834 could not be obtained by government without the money ever entered into the circulation; that the money was to be had any where but in Boston or from the strong chests of the old speculators on soldiers' warrants. They asserted, indeed, that New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, the great depots of the vast national stores of our country, could possess wealth—and exercising by the same rule, that if they did possess any, that they were as destitute of national honor as themselves. They did not suppose that two monarchs, of this city—for democrats too, could take between five and six millions of the loan; that in fact twelve millions could be advanced with more ease at 7 per cent than five millions at 8 per cent—when the Essex forts were in the plenitude of its splendour in 1796, and Timothy Pickering lord of the

The eastern folks had conspired against their country and in favor of the public enemy—to prevent the accomplishment of the plan; they calculated that the government could not go on without them—and behold, they have learned that the rights of the nation can be maintained not only without them, but that they can be sustained notwithstanding their traitorous correspondence with the enemy.

These eastern satraps calculate in the same way concerning the war—they have imagined that Canada cannot be invaded nor conquered without them; yet presently we shall find these very people covering offices of power and profit, in those provinces.

The accomplishment of the loan is so short a time and on such easy terms, it would have the eastern folks had calculated, a gain and their folly has wrought its own penitence, by depriving them through their own absurdity, of the benefits of the loan. And throwing them into those states which have neither abandoned nor betrayed the honor of their country.

Amistade? What talk of it! what species of men wish to be a comrade well, you will find it to be those who without intermission vilified the government, charging it with cowardice, weakness, want of energy and resolution; those who nearly in plain terms gave a repatriation of the union to a man with the ethics of the savages. Reflect a moment on the consequences of an armistice—our armies, involved with so much difficulty, will get disorganized—the officers will be sent out of their life—the generals will lose their influence over the soldiers, and never be able to introduce that strict discipline, which alone constitutes the strength of armies. Furthermore you know neither how to live in peace, nor how to make war—chief without energy is the curse of the general, and for this reason, there is more to hope from a man who unaccountably to direct an army, than from one, who has no skill in the study of the moulding records of the law of nations—Why has Bonaparte announced the pinnacle of greatness because he announced his intention to make it? men make it. Why did Washington succeed in establishing our independence? because he knew how to make the soldier brave—thus heaven we have not seen of energy, able to rise from all latitudes, and to clear their way with the bayonet. To them we must look up, for the recovery of our honor; if then we must consider, as a rising point in the day of danger and distress. It is now indispensable to strike with a strong arm.

ROMANUS.











encouragement it will give to the cotton trade. These considerations make it more in danger to any other part of the country, as their town would be the first object. They have determined to fortify, and have also sent out for 400 Ouz's warriors, who are considered friendly—but I can hardly approve of the latter policy."



FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

### GALLANT ACTION.

Extract from Log Book of the private armed schooner *Hazard*, of Charleston, commanded by Placide Le Chartier.

The private armed schooner *Hazard*, of Charleston, 37 tons burthen, commanded by Placide Le Chartier, mounting one carriage gun, a six pounder and two six pound carronades, armed with 38 men, the captain inclusive; which at anchor off the island of Davis, at half past 10 o'clock, discovered a man of war brig, escorted by five merchantmen, one of which had lost her mainmast, and was to be towed—remained in that situation until the ship of war and four merchantmen were out of sight, then gave chase until one o'clock, came up with a large armed ship, who hoisted English colors and fired a gun; the privateer likewise hoisted English colors and made for the ship. When within musket shot, fired our six pounder loaded with ball and grape shot, and poured in our musketry with great violence, which was but partially returned; at a quarter past one o'clock while in the act of boarding kept up a well directed and incessant fire which proved so destructive, that they could make no return to injure us, she struck her colors—*a* half past 1 o'clock, sent a lieutenant and 9 men with our boat for the capt. in, who returned with captain Alexander Nicholson, a native of London, commanding the Br. copper bottomed ship *Abdon* of London, fr. Dematara bound to London, navigated by 15 men, with a passenger on board, making all together 16, mounting 12 guns, six and nines, with a cargo of 400 hhds. sugar, 39 puncheons rum, 36 casks and 300 sacks of coffee and 10 bags cotton. In consequence of captain N. being wounded in the action and there being no convenience to attend him on board the privateer, he was allowed, according to his request, to return on board the prize—ordered the prize-master to keep in company with the privateer, made for Charleston, which we succeeded in, and remained off that port eight days, endeavoring to get in which we could not do in consequence of the weather being very foggy—on the 19th at 8 o'clock, lost sight of the prize; as soon as the weather cleared went in pursuit of her and continued until Sunday 21st inst. at half past two o'clock, the men at the top cried out a sail, which a few minutes after proved to be our prize; the weather still continuing foggy, at four o'clock, again lost sight of her; at eight o'clock weather cleared away a little, and discovered ourselves a little off Savannah Light, S. E.—On the 22d at half past eight o'clock again discovered our prize about eight miles distant, made sail for her, at half past 9 o'clock, discovered a British cutter with our prize, which we presumed she had captured—at 10 o'clock we hoisted a signal for our prize, which she did not answer—at 11 o'clock she hoisted British colors, and steered in a different direction; continued to pursue them both until Tuesday the 23d at 12 o'clock when they commenced firing on us, at a considerable distance. Not wishing to show our power, occasionally amused them with a shot, until one o'clock, when we came within musket shot, then commenced to fire at the ship and cutter, which was answered by them with great promptitude and apparent determination at 3 o'clock the second lieutenant, carpenter, and five men, were dangerously wounded—at five o'clock the cutter hauled off to repair the damage caused her—during the interval ordered an additional supply of cartridges made up—at half past 5 o'clock, hauled close up the nearly calm, commenced the attack with great violence, the crew to a man having determined to lose their lives before they would lose their valuable prize—at half past 6 o'clock the British cutter again hauled off and continued to fire at a distance—then took advantage of the position, bore down on the prize and with six pounder alone and brisk attack with musketry caused her to strike her colors; then ordered her to lay to—the British cutter having shot dead, we instantly gave chase, keeping up a tremendous fire with the six pounder and musketry, pursued her until near eight o'clock; being then nearly out of sight of the prize, the cutter ceased firing, halting, saying they had struck and signified the same by hoisting and lowering a lantern three times—having then but 51 men on board the *Hazard*, the captain included, did not think proper to take possession of her, but bore down on the prize, which we boarded at nine o'clock and put on board a prize master and 6 men leaving on board the *Hazard* only 14 men and the captain—received on board the *Hazard* the British prize master and crew, who reported himself to be named Michael Magee and delivered the copy of the cutter's commission, called the *Caledonia*, of Nassau, New Providence, commanded by John Hinson, mounting eight guns, sixes and fours, and navigated by 35 men—kept close in company with our prize, after making several attempts to get into Savannah the wind being from N. N. W. from the 23d to 26th bore away for St. Mary's where both the *Hazard* and privateer arrived safe on the 30th of Feb.

During the above gallant action with one single 6 pounder and 21 men did the valiant Le Chartier, and his brave crew contend against 36 men on board the British cutter and 16 on board the ship, making together 53 men, and 23 guns, principally six and nine pounders—during the action which commenced at 12 o'clock and continued until half past

eight, an eclipse of nine hours & a half, the crew of the *Hazard*, expended 135 six pound shot and six thousand ball cartridges.

We, the subscribers, captain and part of the crew of the British ship *Abdon*, mounting 12 guns, and now lying in the river St. Mary's, do hereby certify, that after an engagement with the privateer schooner *Hazard*, commanded by Placide Le Chartier, & our colors were struck to him, we received from said Captain all that a tent on and humanity, which tend to alleviate the horrors of war, for which attention we take this mode of returning our thanks to Capt. Le Chartier.

During the latter part of the action between the British privateer *Caledonia*, of 8 guns, and the American armed schooner *Hazard*, of 3 guns, we were in the ship *Abdon*, a considerable distance from the action, could only see the fire of the guns a part of the time—went below to pay the last duties to a dying man; when we came on deck the British cutter *Caledonia* had ceased to fire, the *Hazard* still continued to fire—when we understood from our crew the *Caledonia* had struck as they saw her hoist and lower a lantern three times; then the *Hazard* stopped firing, and put a prize crew on board our ship. Signed by

Alexander Nicholson, master of the British ship *Abdon*; James Reed, mate of do (signed likewise by several of the crew, and) Michael McKee, prize master from the *Caledonia*.

### FROM THE LONDON INDEPENDENT WHIG AMERICA.

Exactly as we have long foretold our readers the war with America gains strength by its continuance, and the spirit of our Trans Atlantic brethren, in conformity to the principles of genuine republicanism, rises with every succeeding miscarriage or defeat. We were not wrong in our conjecture, that the capture of a British man of war by the privateer *Hull*, would operate as a stimulus to the Americans, and urge them to enter into a formidable competition with our naval power. Since that unfortunate event, another humiliating incident has occurred in the capture of the *Madelon*, one of the largest and finest frigates in our service, by the United States frigate, after a hard fought and bloody contest, in which we suffered considerable loss. Accustomed as we have hitherto been to a long and unbroken tide of success upon the wavy element, and claiming an absolute and exclusive sovereignty over the ocean, to be defeated there, where we securely rested our proudest hopes and wishes, might reasonably be expected to check our insolence and mortify our pride. In this view of the case, and if we could flatter ourselves that it would have the effect to induce us to abate somewhat of our unwarrantable pretensions, and listen to terms of moderation and forbearance, our regret would be sensibly diminished; since even the misfortune, severe as it is, might be converted into a great and lasting benefit to the nation at large. But the mischief will not confine itself here; the harm of the invincibility of the British navy, like that of the Grecian warrior, being destroyed, the terror that has long preceded our flag, and commanded the respect of all surrounding nations, will henceforward be dissipated, and every maritime power with whom we may be involved in war, will fight with redoubled zeal; ardent by and anxiously hoping to lower our ascendancy, and establish the freedom of the seas. It is not difficult to anticipate the result; and what has been stated by an eminent orator in our parliament, be true, that it is to her naval strength alone that England owes her existence, and that where she ceases to be great, she will be no more; then is the period of her destruction not far distant, and she must descend with lowering crest, and an equal rank with the inferior and tributary isles of the seas. In our contests with other states, and in all calculations of the future, we add the same high tone and indulge in the same presumptuous confidence of success that characterized the halcyon days of our prosperity, when England exhibited the bright effulgence of her towering splendor, and under the wise and patriotic administrations of our Burleighs, our Godolphins, our Harveys and our Chatham, we scattered the invincible armadas of her conspiring enemies, and routed the confederate fleets and armies of Holland, France and Spain. We must now learn, painful as it is, to forget the golden days, or, if we cannot wholly obliterate them from our memory, think of them as of the romantic legends of ancient times, gone to return no more! We must disencumber ourselves of those costly trappings and fictitious appendages which serve only to exhibit a cruel contrast between our ancient glories and our present fallen state. A powerful and rival nation is now rapidly rising in the west, whose resources we have hitherto derided, but whose resentment we shall soon be taught to feel; who, for our follies and our crimes, seem destined to retaliate on us the miseries we have inflicted on defenceless and oppressed states, to share with us the fertile products of the ocean, to snatch from our feeble and decrepid hands the imperial trident of the main. It is not that the skill and gallantry of our brave defenders are not as eminently conspicuous as heretofore, or that their commanders are not as well fitted to lead them to victory over their enemies; no—it is that deadly worm of corruption, which is preying upon the vitals of the state, has at length

penetrated to our floating batteries, rendering them an inert and unwieldy mass of rotten planks, bilging upon the rocks and quicksands, and driven about deprived of chart or compass, at the mercy of the winds or waves. Is this merely a figurative and fanciful statement of our present situation? Let the merchants and manufacturers of our distressed and distracted country; let the insulted and outraged feelings of the whole nation, who are loud and unanimous in the expression of their opinions, supply the comment, and answer to the correctness or falsehood of the representation. While America is straining every nerve to complete her military and naval establishments, and prepare for a state of long, protracted and vigorous warfare, while her privateers are sweeping our vessels from the seas, even in sight of our own shores, and our West India Islands are actually in close and continued blockade; what are our admiralty boards, our naval commissioners, our cabinet ministers about, at this awful and trying moment?

The question has already been discussed in a former, and is still further answered in another department of this paper; we shall therefore, for the present, conclude the subject, with this observation, that if the fate of England depend upon her navy, and that navy is destined to fall under the superior and all controlling energies of republican prowess, at least let us look our more favored enemies fairly and boldly in the face; let us leave nothing to treachery, negligence or incapacity; if fall we must, let us meet our inevitable doom with a becoming fortitude as men and Britons, but let us not court a hasty and premature ruin, by self degradation and voluntary disgrace.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Extracts from Lisbon papers, received by the *Marcellus* at Boston to March 13 containing London dates to the 4th, and Paris dates to February 28.

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, & voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

After a warm debate in the House of Commons which lasted 4 days, Mr. Grattan's proposition in favour of the Catholics viz. "that a committee should be appointed composed of members of the House to examine the claims of the Catholics in the U. Kingdom, and amend the laws relating to them," passed by a plurality of 40 votes. For it 53. Against it 22.

Some great personage had been arrested in Vienna by order of Bonaparte, some supposed it to be Murat, whilst on his way to Naples.

The Emperor Alexander's head quarters were at Warsaw at the latter part of January.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. Gen. Steinheil was at New S. Etin; Wittgenstein at Rugenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platon had entered the New March. The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Königsberg was entered on the 6th January by the vanguard of Count Wittgenstein under Maj. Gen. Schelliff. Macdonald who had occupied it had not more than 7000 men with him on entering it. Wittgenstein & Tschichagoff were in pursuit of him 8000 prisoners were taken, the military chest, 50 pieces of artillery, & a large quantity of provisions, &c.

On the 15th January the pursuing troops after having been successful in several skirmishes occupied Marienwerder the first city on the left of the Vistula. Exterior accounts state that Platon had a river on the banks of the Oder & in consequence the French Gen. Grouchy had retired to Berlin where the discontent of the people was extreme. It was thought that Dantzig was not in a situation to make much resistance.

The conscripts in the North of Germany concealed themselves. 300 were received on board of Swedish vessels.

The papers contain a long Swedish State paper in relation with France considering it a Declaration of war.

Barfleur had been thrown from his citadel, but received little injury.

Lord Wellington's H. Q. continued at Frenada March 3; and the French made no movements. [Verbal accounts state, that a battle was expected soon.]

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, & voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

A vote to appoint a committee to ascertain the extent of the wishes of the Catholics, on motion of Mr. Grattan was carried by a majority of 40, in the British House of Commons.

Dantzig was closely besieged by the Russians.

Denmark was expected to join the cause of Alexander.

It was reported a treaty was concluded between Denmark and England.

The French conscriptions in the North of Germany met with much resistance.

The Russian Emperor's H. Q. were at Warsaw, the last of Jan.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. Gen. Steinheil was at New S. Etin; Wittgenstein at Rugenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platon had entered the New March. The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Much conservatism exists at Berlin. The inhabitants utter acclamations in favour of the Russians in the streets, Coffee Houses &c.

London, March 1.

Letters from Lord Cathcart to January 29. They state that the Russians had passed the Vistula for the north of Bromberg and Thorn for Dirschel, and to the gates of Dantzig.

The Russian military Journal says,

Jan 3. Ad. Tchitchagoff entered Interburg, the vanguard entered Gronbinno; & Gen. Woronzow entered Emdersdorf. Gen. Tschichagoff entered Schuppenen and was joyfully received by the inhabitants.

Jan 8. Gen. Schelliff beat the enemy at Labian, who then retired towards Königsberg, losing 3 pieces of artillery, many officers and 300 soldiers.

The Emperor and Kutusoff's H. Q. were at Orani.

Jan 2. Announces the driving of the enemy from Königsberg. The French lost 8 or 9000, 30 cannon, large quantities of provisions, &c. and many Russian officers and soldiers, prisoners, were liberated. The fugitives of the enemy are pursued.

The Emperor's H. Q. were at Meretsch, Macdonald commanded at Königsberg. His own corps is reduced to 2500 and he has about 4500 others, who are pursued.

Jan. 14. The Russians took Elbing, Marienberk and Marienwerder. Platon pursues the enemy towards Dantzig. General Schelliff passed the Nagat, and follows the enemy.

Jan 19. Elbing was taken. The French left at Marienberk in the hospital 40 officers and 726 soldiers.

The Russians in all these movements have made many prisoners and have taken many pieces of artillery.

Gen. Czernischoff had passed the Vistula and pursued the French towards Newberg.

It is said the French attempted to seize the King of Prussia but he escaped to Silesia.

The H. Q. are at Lynch.

The taking of Berlin will be the signal for the rising of all Germany.

Kutusff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Platon and Wittgenstein have had new honours conferred on them.

The last Paris papers are silent as to Dantzig. Thorn Posen and Warsaw. We therefore believe the Russians have taken all those places.

Marshal Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Bonaparte. It was reported Murat had been found in Vienna and seized.

The reports from Sweden are that the Austrian army has retired under a convention between Kutusff and Swartzenberg. The Ministers had been sent from Vienna to Wilna and London—that the Duke Constantine is raised to the throne of Poland, that Denmark resists the requisitions of Bonaparte—that Dantzig was taken Jan 27.

Lord Walpole was still at Vienna.

### FROM THE AURORA.

After the warlike attack on the frigate *Chesapeake*, when the blood of war was shed in profound peace, and without provocation; we should then have been convinced that the ministry of England were so much intoxicated with power, that no fact, however sacrilegious, was too audacious for them to authorize. Posterity has yet to applaud or condemn the pacific policy of our government at that eventful period.

The feeling of the nation were aroused—discord and party jealousy were lost in an enthusiastic glow of indignation, at an act so barbarous, an insult so outrageous—a murder so cruel. Unanimity pervaded the country, and no man was found, that would not have assisted the executive, in endeavoring to obtain adequate redress. The admiral on his arrival in England was received by the British court with every mark of respect, and immediately after entrusted with a command. If he be the most responsible and important station in their power to bestow. This was the auspicious time for our country to have determined on building at least 20 large frigates and as many sloops of war. We have in abundance all things necessary for building ships, and brave seamen to man and fight them.—The injury the enemy's commerce would sustain from them, would be immense. The time is not yet passed for our government to put forth its energy. We all know the peninsula depends on our supplies. The West India Islands would be in a deplorable state of misery and want, without our productions.—The English ships of war, if they depended on supplies from England, could scarcely remain on our coast. Without fresh provisions, the crews would be infected with the scurvy—and without sound wholesome water, they would be liable to every other malady. The wickedness of feeding our enemies when blockading our ports, is to me inconceivably great. Would you send from your table food to the sentinel who stands at your door, ready to rob you of property, and burn your house when denying him provisions would secure you from danger? Probity, virtue, and principle, if not entirely guided by local interests, will effect all we desire. No man should be permitted to trade with a licence. All trade, under foreign flags, which is entirely English property, and conducted for their benefit and comfort, ought to be prevented altogether. We have so small a navy, every encouragement possible should be given to private armed vessels, to burn and destroy the commerce of the enemy. The stupidity and obstinacy of the English ministry, will oblige us to become a manufacturing people.—We have evinced to the world, what a small navy can effect. England will it a truly difficult matter, to blockade our ports, and protect her commerce. Our exorbitant prices will convince her, that it will be a task of immense magnitude, to prevent our vessels from traversing every part of the ocean.—Every man should lay aside the violence of faction, and remember that he is an American, an inhabitant of the best country on earth. If true to ourselves we shall be respected as a nation, even in Europe, where heretofore, we have experienced every insult that insolence could devise. By feeding the British navy, I do not mean, that a man should send them flour and every necessary from his store—because he would be treated as a traitor, and suffer punishment; but what amounts precisely to the same thing as to assisting them, is clearing out small ves-

sels from the southward, loaded with rice, &c. and bound to the northward coastwise, which are taken, and furnish supplies for all their wants.

Let the government lock to this trade, so serviceable to our enemies.

### AGRICOLA.

We have seen letters from the Headquarters of the North Western Army as late as the 24th inst. at which time all was well, and reinforcements daily arriving. Nat. Intell.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Atlanta Rapids, April 9.

Yesterday, a party of Indians, who have been daily committing excesses, in sight of our camp, attacked a small guard which was sent about three-fourths of a mile into the woods with three or four men, who were in pursuit of timber for the use of the establishment. They shot one dead and dragged away two prisoners. At this instant twelve French refugees from Detroit and the River Raisin offered their services to go in pursuit of the Indians. They soon found from their trail, that their course was down the river. They then leapt into a large skiff and descended the river, for the purpose of obstructing their passage to the left bank. About five miles below this place, they discovered two Indian canoes behind a land on this side the river; and as they made for them, the Indians jumped into the canoes and came out to meet them. They approached within 25 yards, when the yell and fire commenced on both sides. Two Indians only remained to take the canoe on shore, where 5 others had placed themselves behind the trees—and from these our men received the most damage. We had seven at wounded; two of them mortally—they died this day, and were buried with the honors of war. The other five were killed to do well, though two of them have several wounds each. A detachment of forty men was dispatched to support our men, but unfortunately did not reach the scene of action until a few minutes after the combatants had separated.—The remaining Indians were too late down the river to be overtaken. 16.

### WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.

### BASE FORGERIES.

The Canadian editors, well versed in the practices of deception, and not ignorant of the feelings of the opposition party in this country, have published certain fabricated papers, which they alleged to be extracted from London papers, purporting to be letters from JOHN BARRIOW, to the President of the U. States. These infamous forgeries are so clumsy that we are astonished that the Canadian agents and the Henrys in this country dare publish them in any way; but the readers of the factious prints have been accustomed to being deceived with monstrous absurdities, it was probably thought too good to be too gross for them. If they digest this imposition however, they are made of more pliant stuff than we take any great portion of our people to be, and will prove themselves fit retainers to abandoned chiefs.

### BRITISH PACKETS.

The federal prints are filled with a ridiculous outcry on the subject of the opening of the letters received and transmitted by the British packets. Little care we, as friends of administration, what the tedious tool say about it, because their habitual disregard of truth has become proverbial. Let, however, honest men should be misled by this clamor, we will just observe, that during the war, letters are never permitted to pass from one country to another without being opened; & that the opening of the letters by the two governments respectively, as well as the other arrangements respecting cartel packages, was settled by a reciprocal agreement between the agents of the two countries. We preclude all communication between two nations, except that mercantile correspondence which the courtesy of modern war permits. It would be a novelty in war, to permit sealed letters to pass to the enemy during its continuance, by which that enemy should be advised, aided or encouraged.—Our government has therefore, in guarding against this performance, what has certainly been a painful but infinitely desirable duty.

### April 15.

We have now ascertained that the President has appointed Mr. Cassin & Mr. Adams, with Mr. Adams the present minister of the U. States at St. Petersburg, in a joint commission to Envoys Extraordinary & Ministers Plenipotentiary to our negotiations for Peace with England, at St. Petersburg, under the mediation of Russia. We are happy to state, that the measures preparatory to their departure are going forward, and that they will probably embark in about 10 days. In the success of this mission we entertain much confidence. The high character of the Emperor of Russia justifies a belief that he will promote an adjustment of all differences between the U. States and Great Britain, on fair and just conditions, and such the U. States are willing to accept. From the talents and integrity of the three gentlemen to whom the President has committed the important trust, the public will be satisfied that the rights and interests of our country will be ably supported. If peace can be made on such terms as ought to be accepted, it may reasonably be expected to result from this mission.

JOHN MASON, Esq. of this District, we learn, is appointed Commissary General of Prisoners. He will also have the superintendence of Aliens.

### WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF PEACE?

This question can be easily solved by every person of ordinary capacity, who is the least acquainted with the transactions of recent date.—It is stated by the federalists, that the question of impressment is the only ground for continuing the war. Admit this to be correct, and what follows? Why, that those who seek most to reconcile the differences on this point, are the real friends of peace; and that those on the contrary, who strive to perpetuate the differences on this subject between the two nations, are the real friends of war. The pretence of G. Britain and her apologists for continuing the practice, every body knows, is to obtain British seamen. Of course, if this sole pretence is done away, by rendering it impossible for British seamen to be employed on board our vessels, it is doing all in our power to bring about a peace. A law for this very purpose has passed Congress; and who do you think voted for it? Not those who profess so loud to be the friends of peace—not the federalists; the republicans passed the law in despite of the opposition of the federal party. Does this not afford a refutable evidence, that federalists seek to perpetuate our differences with Great Britain, that they may have the more room to find fault? For it is not on the ground of their own merits, but from the evils incident to war, which they be-



**THE REPUBLICAN STAR,**  
**AND**  
**GENERAL ADVERTISER**  
**EASTON:**  
**TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1813.**

All persons having claims against the estate of *James Parrott*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

**FRANCES PARROTT, Ex't**  
of *James Parrott*, c



# LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks; for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, one hundred and ninety six thousand two hundred and fifty five dollars.

For the expense of fire wood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, fifty two thousand dollars.

For all contingent expenses of the Library of Congress, and for the Librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks, and persons employed in that department, including a deficiency of one thousand one hundred and twenty five dollars in last year's appropriation; fifteen thousand two hundred and eighty eight dollars.

For compensation to a clerk and records in the said Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to a messenger to the Patent Office, two hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the said Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," two thousand seven hundred and fifty four cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For printing and distributing the laws of the second session of the twelfth Congress, and printing the laws in now press, including the sum of six thousand two hundred and eighty two dollars, to make good a deficiency in the appropriation for that object in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty two dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including a deficiency of ten dollars in last year's appropriation, thirteen thousand three hundred and nine dollars and eighty cents.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting reports, and sea letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty nine dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty one dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seven thousand two hundred and twenty seven dollars and forty five cents.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasurer's office, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of five hundred and eighty five dollars and twenty four cents for extra services of clerks, and for the service of a messenger during the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, ten thousand nine hundred and ninety five dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses of the Commissioner's office, including four hundred and seventy four dollars and twenty cents, to defray those expenses in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, seven hundred and twenty four dollars and twenty cents.

For the expense of vellum, and printing land patents, including the sum of fifteen hundred and six dollars and twenty five cents for defraying the expenses incurred for that object, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, four thousand three hundred and six dollars and twenty five cents.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in

his office, sixteen thousand and fifty two dollars and two cents.

For additional compensation to the clerk in the Treasury Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," six thousand six hundred and thirty four dollars and nine cents.

For compensation to the messenger of the Register's office, for stamping and arranging ships' registers, ninety dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Register's office, including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine records, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent and incidental expenses of the Treasury Department, four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts, for the use of the Treasury Department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent employed to recure the buildings and records of the Treasury Department, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, including the expense of two watchmen, the repairs of two fire engines, buckets, ladders, and other incidental and contingent expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks, and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of April twenty first, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the War Department, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of five thousand dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the War Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," two thousand two hundred and twenty six dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Paymaster's office, nine thousand and ninety dollars.

For compensation to a messenger for the Paymaster's office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the said office, five hundred dollars.

To David Sweeney, for compensation for services as clerk in the office of Purvey of Public Supplies in the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty five dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant of the Navy, one thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerk in the Navy Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand nine hundred and thirty five dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, Assistant Postmaster General, clerks, and persons employed in the Postmaster General's office, including the sum of three thousand five hundred and twelve dollars for compensation to clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty seven dollars.

For the expenses of fuel, horse rent for the messenger, candles, stationery, cloths, and incident to the Postmaster General's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks employed in the Postmaster General's office, not exceeding fifteen per centum in addition to the sum allowed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand four hundred and one dollar and seventy five cents.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the Commissioners of Loans, including a sum of two thousand dollars in addition to the amount heretofore allowed by law, and for allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expense of the several loan officers, seventeen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General and his clerks, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor of Lands south of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, and for stationery and other contingencies, including the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for clerk hire, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers of the mint viz.

The director, two thousand dollars.

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars.

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars.

One clerk, of fine hundred dollars.

For wages to the persons employed in melting, coining, carpenters' mill wrights, and smiths' work, including the sum of one thousand dollars allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, and of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bar iron, lead, steel, pot ash, &c. for all other contingencies of the mint five thousand three hundred and four dollars and sixty cents.

For an allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Wisconsin territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Minnesota territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Iowa territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Arkansas territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Louisiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Florida territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Alabama territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Georgia territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the South Carolina territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the North Carolina territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Virginia territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Maryland territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Delaware territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Pennsylvania territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the New Jersey territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the New York territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Connecticut territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Rhode Island territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Massachusetts territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the New Hampshire territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For building a light house at Nawshaw Island, near Tarpon Cove in Mississippi, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars.

For erecting a beacon and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expense incurred under the act of the sixteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and ninety four dollars and eighty nine cents.

For erecting two lights on Lake Erie, viz on or near Bird Island and on or near Presque Isle, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of the harbor of Beverly in Massachusetts, being the balance of a former appropriation carried into the surplus fund, three hundred and forty one dollars and ninety five cents.

For rebuilding the Baldhead light house in North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For placing a buoy at the entrance of Barnstable harbor, one hundred dollars.

For the support of sick & disabled seamen in addition to the funds already appropriated by law, twenty thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public land within the several territories of the United States, sixty, one thousand two hundred and six dollars.

For the payment of a claim for taking the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the sum appropriated for that object having been heretofore carried to the surplus fund, two hundred and seven dollars and twelve cents.

For the support and safe keeping of prisoners of war, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of government, one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

For paying the bounty which may become payable to the owners of private armed vessels, in conformity with the ninth section of the act of the twenty sixth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, ten thousand dollars.

For making the road from Cumberland to the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, to be a toll road, at the rate of five per cent. fund raised for that purpose, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For paying to the widow or child of a deceased soldier, the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, to be paid out of the fund raised for that purpose, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse with the several States, fifty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of France and Denmark, and in the courts of American vessels, and of funding causes elsewhere, four thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and two associate judges of the District of Columbia, and to the attorney general, including the sum of nine hundred and fifty three dollars and eighty four cents for the salary of the chief justice, and a further sum of one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, to make good a deficiency in the appropriation for the year eighteen hundred and twelve, for the compensation of the attorney general, and of the district judges of Louisiana, six thousand five hundred and three dollars and eighty four cents.

For the like compensation granted to the several district judges of the United States, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation granted to the several marshals for the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, East and West Tennessee, and Louisiana, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of maddy pensions granted by the late and present government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, ninety eight thousand dollars.

For expense incident to the receiving the subscriptions to the loan of eleven million of dollars, authorized by the act of the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, two thousand dollars in addition to the sum already for that purpose appropriated.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, skinkers of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses including twenty four thousand dollars for completing the fitting up of all the light houses with Winslow's improvements, ninety nine thousand three hundred and forty nine dollars and fifteen cents.

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at or near the mouth of Cape Look out in North Carolina; being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, thirty four thousand one hundred and twenty five dollars and fifty cents.

For building a light house at Nawshaw Island, near Tarpon Cove in Mississippi, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars.

For erecting a beacon and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expense incurred under the act of the sixteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand four hundred and ninety four dollars and eighty nine cents.

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For defraying the expense of surveying the public land within the several territories of the United States, sixty, one thousand two hundred and six dollars.

For the payment of a claim for taking the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the sum appropriated for that object having been heretofore carried to the surplus fund, two hundred and seven dollars and twelve cents.

For the support and safe keeping of prisoners of war, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of government, one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty cents.

For paying the bounty which may become payable to the owners of private armed vessels, in conformity with the ninth section of the act of the twenty sixth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, ten thousand dollars.

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